Bombay Gazette
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THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,940.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
29th Jany.	ARABIA	7903		
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th ,,	DELHI	6090		
19th ,,	MANTUA	10885		
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	7388		
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	PERSIA	7951
12th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
26th ,,	ARCADIA	7001		
26th ,,	INDIA	7911		
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10912		
9th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9905
23rd ,,	MANTUA	10885		
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10809
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7388		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st ,,	EGYPT	7912		

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 543, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 949

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.
SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREDENZ	4000	A. de Petris	15th ,,
AFRICA	4780	E. Sobgrich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	15th ,,
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREDENZ	4000	A. de Petris	15th ,,
AFRICA	4780	E. Sobgrich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	15th ,,
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
VORWAERTS	6031	B. Baiusz	29th March
NIPPON	6190	E. Tarabochia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7388	H. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 ,, 750*
Single Class to London	,, 515 ,, 635*
Single Class to London and back	,, 885 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	,, 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715

* Rates according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 515 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILING.

The new s. s. "GASTEIN," will sail from Bombay about the 1st of March direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

The s. s. "SILESIA," will sail from Bombay about 12th March, from Karachi about the 20th March for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice Rs. 450 and Rs. 385.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
AUSTRIA	B. Cobol	7388	24th Feb. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 27th Jan.	9 a.m.	C. Mandvi
LMASA	2,171	Fri. 28th Jan.	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 31st Jan.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvi.

FOR C. MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 27th Jan., sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly)

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 31st Jan. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, sailing on or about the 29th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

24th January, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C City of Manchester	5554		Feb. 1 1910
Crosteath Hall	5.01	Jan. 29 1910	,, 8 ,,
*C City of Athens	5490	...	,, 15 ,,
A Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 2 1910	...
†C City of York	7703	,, 22 ,,	Mar. 19 ,,
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6 ,,	...
C City of Glasgow	5457	...	April 15 ,,
B City of Madras	5584	Apr. 11 ,,	,, 21 ,,
†C City of Calcutta	7912	,, 25 ,,	,, 22 ,,
B Walton Hall	4934	,, 25 ,,	May 5 ,,
C City of Manchester	5554	...	,, 7 ,,
C Trafford Hall	5321	May 24 ,,	...
C City of Karachi	5557	...	,, 31 ,,
A City of Bmares	6738	...	June 15 ,,

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leaves L'pool.	Due Bombay.
*C City of York	7703	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
*C City of Calcutta	7912	22nd ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE
IN CONNECTION WITH
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class.	Second Class.
		Rs.	Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	525	390
To Naples	Return ...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	525	390
To Marseilles or Genoa	Return ...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	550	420
To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Return ...	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. I. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,

Post Box 249, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

BAGGAGE received and shipped.

PASSENGERS on Transports met and every assistance rendered.

SURPLUS heavy baggage shipped cheaply as cargo or warehoused.

SOUTHAMPTON AGENTS:

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DAWSON BROS., Lloyds Agents.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,366	Riquier	8th Feb. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	13th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	28th Jan. 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Barill.	24th Feb. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
*KANZLER	3,000	Ulrich	1st Feb.
*KAISER	2,800	Von. Holdt	17th Feb

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agents.

24 Meadow Street, Bombay, 27th December, 1909.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Malaya	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum agreed does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,0,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	,, 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India, HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 3 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

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Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30, Rs. 127. Cash Rs. 115.
Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×. Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40, Rs. 136. Cash Rs. 122-8.
The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.
Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×. Actual field of view 340°. Subjective field of view 40°. Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

GOERZ TRIEDER "PAGOR."
THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE
For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

Power	6×, weight 10 oz.	8×4 weight 10½ oz.,	10×, weight 11 oz.,
Price:	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100.	Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.	Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120,

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"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.
A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.
Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
Field, Marine and Theatre. Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.
Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC SPORT BINOCULARS.
This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £6-5.
Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.
Rs. 78-12-0 Cash Rs. 70.
Price includes case and shoulder strap.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

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Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally in whole assure Rs. 100 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

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E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Re. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, diseases, sores, goître or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND
SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON
COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

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CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
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MILAN—ITALY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1880.

DIPLOMAS AWARDED AT PRINCIPAL EXHIBITIONS OF THE WORLD.

BRIOSCHI'S EFFERVESCENT CITRATE is very light and of exquisite taste.

This EFFERVESCENT CITRATE prevents gastric Acid and nausea, and is highly recommended as a Tonic.

Do you want a refreshing beverage during the hot season? Then make use of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.

Do you wish your children always to be kept in good health? Then use freely BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.

Never leave your houses without putting a tin of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE in your hand-bag.

It is taken in water, or mixed with Syrup, Essences, or Wines and also with coffee.

Annual Consumption, 15 tons. Price per tin, 12 Ans. only.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
THE ITALIAN STORES, 105 MEDOWS STREET.

S. PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL TABLE WATER.

MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

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(Sole Agents for Western India.)

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ITS MINERAL WATERS.

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Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
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Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE EXAMINATIONS of the above Institute, in any of the 74 tabulated subjects, will be held by the end of April next, particulars will be found in the Calendar of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, Bombay, which will be sent on receipt of eight annas (ans. 8), by the Principal. Applications for Examination must be received not later that the 17th February, 1910.

Any Candidates are eligible for these Examinations.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary,
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. ABID & CO., Hyderabad and Secunderabad, &c., hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that the service of Mr. D. P. Mody, as Manager of their Secunderabad Branch, CEASE from this date and his Power of Attorney is CANCELLED.

January 18th, 1910.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL; OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING; OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING INCLUDING CASTOR, COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS; LINSEED OILS, DOUBLE BOILED AND RAW; AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 9th February 1910, for the supply of the above stores, during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1910.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of rupees one thousand, should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, BOMBAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1910.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR ROYAL NAVY.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for REMOVAL of ASHES, from His Majesty's Ships at Bombay, for twelve months, from 1st April, 1910, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster-in-Charge, H. M. Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on the 27th January, 1910. Tenders to be superscribed "Removal of Ashes from H. M. Ships."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for SUPPLYING BULLOCK CARTS, for His Majesty's Naval Service, for twelve months, from 1st April 1910, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster-in-Charge, H. M. Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on the 27th January, 1910. Tenders to be superscribed "Bullock Carts for Royal Navy."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for COALING, His Majesty's Ships, at Bombay, for twelve months, from the 1st April, 1910, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster-in-Charge, H. M. Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on the 31st January, 1910. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for Coaling H. M. Ships."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for PURCHASE of EMPTY CASKS, from the Admiralty Victualling Depot, at Bombay, for twelve months, from the 1st April, 1910, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster-in-Charge, H. M. Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on the 31st January, 1910. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for purchase of Empty Casks."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for the SUPPLY of LIGHTERS, to the Naval Ordnance Depot, at Bombay, for twelve months, from the 1st April, 1910, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster-in-Charge, H. M. Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on the 27th January, 1910. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Lighters to N. O. Depot."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for the SUPPLY of STEAMBOATS, to the Naval Ordnance Depot, at Bombay, for twelve months, from the 1st April, 1910, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster-in-Charge, H. M. Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on the 27th January, 1910. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Steamboats to N. O. Depot."

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, for the SUPPLY of COOLIES, to the Naval Ordnance Depot, at Bombay, for twelve months, from the 1st April, 1910, will be received by the Assistant Paymaster-in-Charge, H. M. Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on the 27th January, 1910. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Coolies to N. O. Depot."

In any of the above, His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tender forms can be obtained at this Office.

G. B. OSBORNE,
Assistant Paymaster-in-Charge,
H. M. Royal Naval Depot, Bombay.

18th January, 1910.

BOMBAY RACES.

The Renowned

WINNER-FINDER,

GRAPHIEL,

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GRAND WINNERS!
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BOMBAY RACES.

2nd January, 1910.

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Bombay consultant working on Graphiel's System in accordance with rules laid down in Graphiel's booklet, "Everyman His Own Winner Finder," has been doing well in other events also!

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 3-4 per thousand; printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 24th February, 1910, at 6·30 p. m.

BEN. H. MUNDY,
Honorary Secretary.

24th January, 1910.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL PROFESSION.

A MEETING of the Medical Profession of BOMBAY will be held at the Presidency Association Rooms, Appollo Bander, on Wednesday the 26th January, 1910, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to consider the question of the proposed Registration Act.

FOOT NOTE.—The Bombay Medical Profession, to include (G. M. C.) Graduates of the Grant Medical College, and only such duly qualified Bombay Medical practitioners, male and female, who hold degrees and diplomas from Indian, British, Colonial and Foreign Universities or Colleges recognised by the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland.

Persons above described only will be allowed to attend, take part and vote and every such duly qualified person is invited and requested to make it a point to attend.

(Sd.) SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
and 49 others.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1886
and
In the matter of the PHOTO STORES Co., Ltd., In Liquidation.

BY an Order, dated the 20th day of January, 1910, Mr. N. C. MACLEOD is appointed Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company in place of Mr. R. D. Sethna.—Bombay, 24th January 1910.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 7th day of February, 1910, for the installation of nine ELECTRIC ARC LAMPS in the Victoria Gardens, Byculla.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 125 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign or carry out the Contract.

4. A further deposit to make the total deposit equal to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Tenderer whose tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 21ST JANUARY, 1910.

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ACCESSORIES AND SPARES,

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IN AID OF

THE INDIAN MISSION TO THE DEPRESSED CLASSES OF INDIA.

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H. E. Sir Edmond J. Warre-Slade, M. V. O.
The Hon. Sir Basil Scott.
The Hon. Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, K. C. S. I.
Major General J. C. Swaan, C. B.
The Right Rev. The Bishop of Bombay.
The Very Rev. The Archbishop of Bombay.
Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and Lady Jehangir.

ARTISTS.

Miss Hetti Muret (Soprano).
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Captain G. A. Sullivan (Accompanyist).

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Booking only at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hornby Road.

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TO-NIGHT,

"OTHELLO"

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Band in attendance.

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RICHARD STRAUSS

with MUSICAL illustrations, in the Y. W. C. A. Hall, Wellington Lines.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd, 9-30 p. m.

Reserved seats, Rs. 2. Admission, Re. 1 and annas 8.

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DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
Morning Practice, 8 to 9.
Afternoon General skating, 6 to 8.
Night Session, 9-30 to 11-30.

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A PROFESSOR OF BIOLOGY, for the Intermediate Classes of the Khalsa College. Previous experience of teaching essential. Pay from Rs. 120 to 150 per mensem, according to qualifications. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Khalsa College Managing Committee, Amritsar, not later than 10th February, 1910.

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DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

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WANTED.—EUROPEAN OR EURASIAN LAD under 20 years of age, knowing SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING, as assistant to travelling Gentleman. Apply, stating age, to Box No. 203, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TOP FLOOR of Nesbit Hall, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon. Good Accommodation, large compound. Apply OWNER therein.

TO BE LET at once fully FURNISHED (or if desired UNFURNISHED) till end of October, 1910, the Honorable Mr. Justice RUSSELL'S BUNGALOW on Harkness Road, Malabar Hill. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent, 9 Hornby Row.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand-new Billard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0 0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, this economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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1909.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
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They are self-adjusting.
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They are always Horizontal.
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Price of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

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a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

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THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

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THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England 2/9. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.

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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
RS. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAMNARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director.

THE
BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman, (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, ... (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH COOPER, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATAU, Esq (Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS
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TAN
AND
BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES
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INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON
MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE.

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

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HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (NR. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, January 22.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	... 82 7/8 —1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	...25/19+0—1-2.
Stocks 3 per cent, ...	... 99 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London.	...20-47 1/2+0-1/2
Bar Silver Spot.... ...	... 24 3/1.+1-16
Do. 2 months hence. ...	... 24 3/15+1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	...62 15/16 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ...	...1-3-14 1/2unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent. since 20th January.	
3 1/2 per cent, Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	... 96 1/2unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight ..	2 3/4 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	2 3/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	3 3/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 5/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 1 3-4—1/4
Do. of day market loans	... 2 1/8unchgd

MANCHESTER, January 22.

COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	Bales. 4,000
Do. do. called	1,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	200
Do. Day's Imports...	2,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. ...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian ...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.... ...	Quiet
Mid-Americans	7-73+17
Egyptian F. G. F.	...13 5/8+1/16

	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
Cotton Delivery	7-57	7-58	7-59	7-51	7-38
Mid. Uplands	+15	+15	+15	+15	+14
G. O. C.					

	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
Liverpool	7-53	7-63	7-39	6-94
arrivals.	+14	+14	+12	+ 9

Sales increased yesterday 3,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, January 22.

Opening Tone and Prices

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	2,000

nture Delivery Prices :—

Jan.—Feb.	7-50+8
Feb.—Mar.	7-51+8
Mar.—Apr.	7-53+9
Apr.—May.	7-55+9
May—June	7-57+8
June—July	7-57+8
July—Aug.	7-58+9
Aug.—Sept.	7-35+8
Sept.—Oct.	6-93+8

LONDON, January 22.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Sales	51,000
Do. Speculation	.....
Do. Export	2,000
Do. Forwarded Consumers	70,000
Do. Actual Export ...	3,000
Do. Import of the Week ...	55,000
Do. Stock	1,068,000
East Indian Total Sales ...	100
Do. Indian Speculation ...	.....
Do. Indian Export	.....
Do. Indian Forwarded Consumers ...	2,400
Do. Indian Actual Export...	200
Do. Indian Import of the Week ...	4,000
Do Indian Stock.	13,000
American Afloat	100,000
Indian Afloat	21,000
	Bales.
Cotton Stock in London	.....
Do. Total Visible Supply... ...	4,320,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	305,000
Do. Quantity in Sight	7,800,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, January 21.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	13,000
Do. called	33,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ...	13,000
Do. Exports to Continent	9,000
Futures at New York ..... Mar. 14-42+24	Advanced on bullish week end figures and on bull support and short covering.
Do. at New York ..... May 14-61+25	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	14-70+25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 3/4 unchgd.
Demand Bills	4-86 1/8—1/4
Silver Commercial Bars ...	52 3/8+1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	15 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	Dull.
Futures at New Orleans ...	Mar. 14-69+27
Do. at New Orleans ...	May 14-87+25

LINSEED.

LONDON, January 22.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 53 1/2	
" " months, Jan.-Feb,	
" " Ports, Hamburg.	
" " Buyers, sellers,&c., Sellers	

WHEAT.

LONDON, January 22.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs ...	... 38 1/2
Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Buyers, etc.—Buyers.	
Tone—Steady.	
Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs ...	... 38 3/4
Months—Feb.-Mar.	
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Steady.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	... 40 1-2
Months—Jan-Feb.	
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Steady.	
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship...	53 1-2
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat ...	— 47
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.	
Tone—Steady.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.... ...	... 41 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.	
Tone—Firm.	
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F.	... 41
Do. Months—Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Seller etc.—Value.	
Tone—Firm.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 7-10 1/2 Value.

SUGAR.

Sugar—15-10 1/2 May-August—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

MONEY.

BOMBAY, JANUARY 24.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is down by lakhs.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. were quoted at 1s. 4 1-32d., Demand 1s. 4 1-16d. and 3 months' sight credit at 1s. 4 1-4d. The opening tone was firm. No inquiry is made for remittances at these rates and for near delivery a bank offered 1s. 4 1-16d. but with little result.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 4 1/32d. to 1s. 4 1/16d.
Demand do.	1s. 4 1/16d.
Demand Marks	126 3/4
Demand France	168 1/2
3 m/s credits on London ...	1s. 4 1/4d.
3 m/s. do France	170 1/2
3 m/s. do Marks	138 1/2
30 d/s. Hongkong	131 3/4
" Shanghai	175 3/4
" Japan	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market opened at Rs. 94-3 and then declined to Rs. 94-1 and remained steady till the close at this rate.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was up by 1-16 at 24 3-16 and America up by 1-8 at 52 3-8.

Local Market in gold is quiet and very little is passing. There is no demand for sovereigns but prices are steady. Notes easier.

Silver market opened with a steadier tone but very little business has been done during the day.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs. a. p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	26 9 6
96 touch	22 4 6
National Bank	24 0 0
Chartered Bank	23 15 0
Sovereigns Shield —	15 4 0
Do Dragon	15 6 0
Australian	24 0 0

SILVER.

	Rs. a. p.
17 1/2 Penny	64 0 0
17 Penny ready	63 15 0
First Settlement	64 1 0
Second "	64 6 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The tone of the market in general is firm.
Linseed:—Home prices were down by 7-8.
Rapeseed:—Home prices unchanged.
Wheat:—Home prices unchanged.

There being good demand both for ready and forward Linseed and Rapeseed prices were put up by 1 anna.

We quote :—

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 4
Linseed, Small ...	... " 10 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 11
Yellow do. ...	... " 7 5
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 7 8
Poppyseed ...	... " 9 14
Castorseed ...	... " 33 to 34
Mowrassed... ...	... " 6 4
Maize	... " 21 to 22
Groundnuts ...	... " 38 to 42
Mustardseed ...	... " 80 to 85
Gingellyseed ...	... " 37 to 44 1/2
Khandesh Howri ...	} " 43 to 44
Gobburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Barsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/15	} " 41 to 43 1/2
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	} " 39 to 40
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	} " 38 to 39
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	} " 41 to 43
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	} " 45 to 50
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni ...	" 37 to 39
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi ...	} " 39 to 42
Club No. 1 ...	
Delhi	
Hard Red... ...	" 33 to 35
Jubalpore, 70/30 ...	" 39

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 22nd January :—

Wheat	3,819 cwts
Linseed	749 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	3,891 "
Gingellyseed	22,316 "
Poppyseed...	1,289 "
Groundnuts	2,979 "
Castorseed	5,526 "
Rice	89,272 "
Myinbollams	11,002 "
Cottonseed...	21,259 "
Mowrassed...	647 "
Gram	1,321 "
Joowar	4,525 "
Maize	2,569 "

SPINNINGS.

In Petits business was done for February at Rs 3,390 and for March at Rs. 3,405 and there was only a fluctuation of Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 throughout the day.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,457 1-2 X. D.
India	68 C. D.
Indian Specie	54 1/2 C. D.
Bank of Bombay	117 C. D.

MILLS.

Currimbhoy	990
Crescent...	87 1/2
Davida	370
Nagpore	1,600
Framji Petits	1,750
Kohinoor	875
Manockji Petit	3,390
New Great Eastern	182 1/2
Colaba	1,100
Swadeshi	1,160
Jamshed...	166
Finlay Mills	242 1/2

PRESSES.

New Mofussil	762 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham Pile & Co	132
B. E. S. and T. Co's, Ord ...	94
Bombay E. S. T. C Pref. ...	153
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord ...	312 1/2
Colaba Land & Mill	1,095
Delhi Flour Mill...	129
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	20
Tata I. and S. Coy ord shares...	11 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	592 1/2
Tapti-Valley	450

COTTON.

In the morning good Broach was quoted Rs. 304 but it again declined to Rs. 301. The opening tone of the Liverpool market was up by 2 points and at night price may again advance. Fine Broach was Rs. 328 and closed at Rs. 327. In Bengal prices advanced by Re. 1 and other classes are unchanged. Very little business is doing.

The following purchases are reported to be made to-day :—

Bales.		Rs.
400	Khandeish ...Bombay Co ...	260
300	do ...Greaves Cotton & Co	
100	Bengal ...Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co ...	251
500	do ...Volkart Bros. ...	256
200	Khandeish ...R. D. Master & Co ...	260
200	Akola ...Khatao ...	282

We quote :—

	Jan.	Ready.	
Bengal Fine	...	256	Jan
" F. Good	...	253	"
Khandesh Fine	...	269	"
" F. Good	...	264	
Amraoti Fine	...	293	
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	284	
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	282	
Yeotmal Fine	...	298	
Nagpore Fine	...	303	
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	304	
Methia Fine	...	269	
Broach Gin Fine	...	327	Mar.
" Good	...	303	"
Sawginned Dharwar good	...	308	May
Coompta ginned good	...	318	"
Westerns "	...	293	

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday 22nd Jan :—

Khandesh	2,639 Bales.
Central India	661 "
Barsi and Nagur	..... "
Berar	3,194 "
Central Provinces	2,765 "
Oomras...	2,260 "
Dholera	539 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	459 "
Bengals (Rajputana)	849 "
Sind	... "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	51 "
Westerns	233
Total ...	11,895 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, January 24.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet but Steady
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	1,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.—Feb.	7-59+2
Feb.—Mar.	7-60+2
Mar.—Apl.	7-61+2
Apl.—May.	7-63+2
May—June	7-65+2
June—July	7-65+2
July—Aug.	7-65+2
Aug.—Sept.	7-41+2
Sept.—Oct.	6-95+1

FREIGHT.

Market steady but very little business passing.

Ports.					
Antwerp	...	...	16 6	...	16 6
Dunkirk	...	...	16 6	...	16 6
Havre ...	...	...	17 6	...	17 6
Hull ...	...	...	.....	...	16 6
Liverpool	...	...	17 0	...	16 6
Marseilles	...	...	17 6	...	16 6
Genoa ...	...	...	17 6	...	16 6
London...	...	...	.....	...	16 0
Hamburg	...	...	17 0	...	15 6
Trieste	...	...	18 0	...	17 6
Venice	...	...	.....	...	
Open Ports	...	...	Feb.	...	17 0
Do.	...		Mar.		16 6
Do.	...		Apl.-May	...	150

BENGAL COALS.

Collieries have no stock at present, and whatever outturn comes out goes direct to the Railway waggons. There is a good enquiry from every corner and colliery owners are not inclined to make forward contracts at present. The Cost of Bengal Coals, Bombay Mill delivery, is Rs. 14. We quote for Jharia coals as under.

	1st Quality. Rs.	2nd Quality. Rs.
Steam Coal Big	...2 3-4 to 3	1 5-8 to 1 7-8
Rubbel Coal Small	...2 1-2	1 3-4
Slack Coal Dust	...1 7-8	1 5-8
Hard Coal	...10	6 1-2
Smith's Coal	...4	3

A good business was done at above rates. Market steady.

METALS.

Market prices are maintained on the Continent and no fresh business is reported. On account of demand being slack local buyers have reduced the price of copper by 4 annas.

We quote :—

			lbs.		
Copper Brasiers 4×4	...	...	21		
			28		
			35		
			42		
			56	} Rs. 56	12
			63		
			70		
			77		
			84		
Yellow Metal Sheets	...	...	21		
			28		
			35	} Rs. 45	12
			42		
			49		
			56		
Tin Ingots.	...	...	...	...	" 40 4
Spelter		S M	...	...	
		M M	...	...	" 19 8
		J	...	...	
		G	...	...	
	Georgshutte		...	...	" 22 12
Copper Ingots		K S	...	...	" 50 12
Copper Sheathings		...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14			" 52
Yellow Metal Sheathings			lbs. 14, 16 10, 12		" 48

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 21st Jan. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	59	70 755
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	48	55,635

DAILY EXPORTS—JANUARY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dalemoor s—12 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co; 32 bales wool M Ramjidass; 18 bales wool Perchand; 37 bales wool R D Nagji and Co; 103 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1,982 cwts myrabolams W Bechar; 510 cwts myrabolams G Madawji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s—2,000 cwts bone meal C Mody and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed W Bechar; 100 cwts nigerseed Banner and Krause; 2,000 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 4,193 cwts myrabolams E Oomersey, 4,101 cwts cottonseed and 4,543 cwts myrabolams A Khimji; 1,007 cwts myrabolams G Madhowji and Co.

Arabia s—32 cwts condiments M Poonjiaji and Sons; 3 bales carpets and 12 cases silk cloth King King and Co; 2 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co; 100 cwts buffalo horns E Mahomeds; 15 cwts bees wax J M Rehmtoola; 119 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 20 cases tea Latham and Co; 28 bales skins R M Kooka; 50 cwts aloes and 16 cwts fishmaws K N Mianee and Co; 50 cwts condiments Army and Navy and Co; 100 cwts cashewnuts R Jeewandas and Co; 406 cwts myrabolams T Memroz; 100 bales skins W and A Grahm and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—5 bales silk King King and Co.

Croxeth Hall s—990 cwts linseed and 990 cwts teelseed J Fachiri; 100 cwts gum M Jafferbhoy; 55 bales cotton Glade and Co; 15 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 980 cwts teelseed L Dreusse and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Barrington Court s—250 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR GARSTON.

Castlemoor s—100 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HULL.

Barrington Court s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, Sunday and Co.

Bucentar s—14,300 cwts cottonseed, T Memraz; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clodmoor s—2,318 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Earl of Carrick s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 260 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Fernmoor s—1,000 cwts. gingellyseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 716 bales cotton, and 9,997 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Chupra s—1,001 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar; 699 cwts groundnuts and 700 cwts mowrassed, Ralli Bros.

Ludgate s—919 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 622 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar; 50 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co.

Etorian s—100 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 300 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co; 500 cwts myrabolams, T Canji.

Queenmoor s—385 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 95 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton waste, T Damji.

FOR BARCELONA.

Croxets Hall s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 15 bales hemp R Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Adamsturm s—55 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 1,388 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 cwts cashewnuts Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 11 cwts animal guts oil, Meyer; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 155 cwts gum, P Jaithabhoy; 1,700 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 1,067 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar; 200 cwts nigerseed, R P Nanavati and Co; 100 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co; 66 bales cow hides Nizamudin and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, T Canji; 110 bales cottonfly C Perji and Co; 170 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 100 cwts olibanum, P Jathabhoy; 500 cwts myrabolams, G Madhowji and Co.

Clan Murray s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar.

FOR BREMEN.

Adamsturm s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—300 cwts olibanum, A H Mawji and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,183 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BEYZENTH.

Koerber s—32 bales twist D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Koerber 30 bales twist Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR SAMSAUM.

Koerber s—10 bales twist, Z Hormusji and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Koerber s—50 bales twist Z Hormusji and Co.

FOR SMYRNA.

Koerber s—25 bales twist, S Hormusji and Co.

FOR INEBOLI.

Koerber s—10 bales twist, S Hormusji and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Koerber s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—5 bales carpets, G P Stavarids and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Raithmoor s—151,710 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Castlemoor s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARROW IN-FURNESS.

Hazelmoor s—95 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR MOSTYM DEEPS.

Raithmoor s—25 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR LEITH.

Etonian s—1,181 cottonseed, G Bhimji.

FOR HAVRE.

Queenmoor s—67 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Delhi s—400 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nippon s—75 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Delta s—600 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 600 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 146 cwts cloves, A H Mawji and Co.

Takasaki Maru s—199 1-2 cwts sharkfins and 6 3-4 cwts fishmaws, A Allarakhia and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,500 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 275 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 400 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 1,600 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Takasaki Maru s—300 bales twest C. Bhavnidas, 500 bales cotton W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—200 bales cotton D. D. Currance and Co.;

Iran s—100 bales cotton R. P. Nanavaty and Co; 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton Vatchaghandhi and Sons.

Clifton Hall s—3,000 bales cotton W. B. Kaesha; 1000 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 350 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 600 bales cotton Vatchaghandhi and Sons.

Takasaki Maru s—60 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co; 1,000 bales cotton The Japan CottonTrading and Co, 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 36 cwts cloves A. H. Mawji and Co.,

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delta s—200 bales cotton D. D. Currance and Co.,

Takasaki Maru s—1,000 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Iran s—400 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 240 bales cotton H. N. Madraswalla and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Takasaki Maru s—92 bales cotton H. N. Madraswalla and Co; 1000 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co., 200 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

Iran s—200 bales cotton A. Blaschek and Co.

Clifton Hall s—900 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

S S Purley 2,785 tons Captain A L Prichett sailed for China on 9th day of January with 26,916 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR KOBE.

464 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 3,007 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 300 bales cotton, A W Campbell and Co; 500 bales cotton, B Jairaj and Co; 100 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co; 2,500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 300 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 993 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 1,600 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandhi and Sons; 1,600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,140 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

50 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 300 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 625 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 200 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co; 100 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandhi and Sons; 2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,003 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

2,400 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 660 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 350 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 400 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 200 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 490 bales cotton, Vatchaghandi and Sons; 222 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Clan Macdonald 3,112 tons Captain G Hayward sailed for Liverpool on 12th day of January with 421 bales wool, 12,480 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR LIVERPOOL.

25 bales wool and 73 bales goat hair, A H Mawji and Co; 124 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 105 bales wool, B Hurbham; 151 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 16 bales wool, and 20 bales goat hair, R M Kooka; 5 cases cashewnuts, G Sojpal; 25 bundles tobacco and 1,360 cases wet dates, M M and Co; 1,000 bags maize, Volkart Bros; 2,051 bags myrabollams, S Oomersy; 220 bags wheat, 27 bags methiseed and 140 bags flour, G Rawji; 2,616 bags oil cakes, Glade and Co; 1,926 bags oil cakes, Allen Bros and Co; 188 bags gum, S Cooverji and Co 67 bags teelseed, 337 bags dillseed and 134 bags kang; J Lukhmidas; 1,064 bags maize E D Sassoon and Co; 10,666 bags maize, Sanday and Co; 134 bags nigerseed, 133 bags kerdiseed and 400 bags dillseed, Ezmere and Krause; 245 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 193 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 3,480 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton. Tata Sons and Co; 800 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 200 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

IMPORTS.

S S Croxeth Hall 2,435 tons Captain F W Parkes arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with the following cargo :—

110 twist, 61 papers, 103 tallow, 194 oil, 200 empty bottles, 45 beer, 1018 soda, 1,574 paint, 93 copper sheet, 16 salamoniac, 50 slates, 2,362 soap, 21 yellow metal, 8 german silver, 115 candles, 25 nailes, 750 buckets, 65 wine spirits, 100 gum, 50 drugs, 38 clocks, 56 cigarettes 435 brandy, 300 leadore, 3 sapron, 1,313 cotton.

S S Clan Lamont 2,285 tons Captain E C Roden arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with the following cargo:—

310 twist 52 red lead, 400 green copres, 452 whisky 490 wine spirits, 1113 paint, 168 papers, 27 biscuits, 412 soda, 105 beer, 10 wax, 100 borax, 45 coal pitch, 198 old newspapers, 75 cement, 219 confectionary, 1,532 soap, 100 slates, 22 oil 250 empty bottles, 8,466 hard spelter, 115 salt 10 tallaw, 75 winerow glass, 100 American cotton, 36 drugs, 1195 cottons.

S S Onda 3409 tons Captain R G Dagge arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with cargo of 80,032 rice, and 93 oil.

S S Barbarigo 2,821 tons Captain A Giacopello arrived in harbour on Saturday from Venice with the following cargo.

24 twist, 331 colour, 124 marbles, 99 glass beads, 58 soap, 1 horn, 640 sulpher, 6,639 planks, 11 wast silk, 16 gold stones, 200 shajee khar, 58 cottons.

S S Brazilian 2438 tons Captain J Snowdon arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

S. S. Delhi 4,783 tons, Captain G. W. Gordon arrived in harbour on Monday from China with the following cargo:—

FROM JAPAN.

384 cotton goods, 30 silks and cotton gussed yarn, 103 camphor, 136 copper 42 wax, 23 aniseed.

FROM SHANGHAI.

27 silk waste, 24 silk and cotton goods, 518 silk, 113 tea, 7 porcelain.

FROM HONGKONG.

293 preserves, 50 meelal, 100 fire crachers, 180 silk, 2950 sugar 60 rope, 64 matting, 30 fresh apples 40 cotton goods 85 china ware, 216 tea, 450 cassia, 281 glass bangles 12 glass beats, 12 china roots.

FROM BATAVIA.

171 tea.

FROM SINGAPORE.

3 mace, 149 gum banjomin, 333 betelnuts, 6,446 planks, 21 nutmegs 331 damar, 45 longpepper, 406 rattens, 68 cub gambier, 51 tin, 200 sago flour, 3 silk.

FROM PENAG.

591 tin, 157 damar 200 sago 26 mace, 2 nutmegs, 95 betelnuts, 7 leaf 85 rattens.

FROM COLOMBO.

577 tea, 18 gunnies, 61 cardamams, 2 mace, 1 cuminseed, 40 betelnuts.

FROM MELBOURNE.

2 geld bullions.

S S Dumra 762 tons Captain H Manley arrived in harbour on Monday from Persian Gulf and Karachi with the following cargo :—

FROM BUSCHRA.

21 specie, 1,190 wet dates, 50 rose buds, 69 almond.

FROM MUSCAT.

50 pomegranuts, 35 wet dates.

FROM KARACHI.

25 dry prawns, 10 skins.

FROM CUTCH MANDVI.

88 skins, 6 wool, 52 garlic.

S S Clyfton Hall 2,532 tons Captain D Jones arrived in harbour on Monday from Port Said with ballast.

S S Tuddal 3,511 tons Captain G E O King arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

OPIUM.

FROM MANDSAUR.

50 C. Ebrahim and Co.

FROM UJJAIN.

100 E D Sassoon and Co.;

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BARTLEY—January 15, at Madras, Laura Agnes Bartley (nee Binny), aged 39 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30, 10 and 11 p. m.
Skating Rink, Fancy Dress Carnival.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Maxim: "Trade knows neither friends nor kindred."

ILLNESS OF DR. MEHERJIBHOY SETTNA:—The illness of Dr. Meherjibhoy Rustomji Settna, a well known physician of this city, has been such as to cause the gravest anxiety to his friends at present.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM.—The "Kaiser-i-Hind" understands H. H. the Nizam will visit Bombay at the close of the Mohurrum festivities and will occupy his bungalowon the Neapean Sea Road for a short time.

THE LEANDRO MASCARENHAS' MEMORIAL FUND.—The Dom Carlos Dramatic Unity will stage tonight, one of their best tragedies entitled "Sweet Poison" at the Gaiety Theatre under the patronage of the Portuguese Consul-General, Viscount De Wrem, in aid of the above fund. The house is expected to be crammed to-night, as some of the best amateurs of the Goan community are acting.

THE BOMBAY LEAGUE OF MERCY.—The

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H. M. S. Redbreast...Lieut Tisdall ..... Royal Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall..... R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr N Harvey ..... R Navy
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt Dick ..... Flagship
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr A J Marsack... R I Marine Pinnace
I M S Hardinge Comdr M W Farewel... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 24.

Alavi.....2321 Hill.....
Anglo-Canadian.....2680 Pearse.....
Arabia.....4167 Leigh .....P & O S N Co
Barbarigo .....2821 Giacopello.....R S N & Co
Brasilian.....2438 Sirowdon .....Cary Bro
Britannia.....1969 Hains .....Bo & H S & Co
Blake .....2896 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia .... 3529 W Hayward .....P & O S N Co
City of Vienna.....2936 Greenham...B & P S N & Co
Clifton Hall .....2522 Jones .....T Morrison & Co
Clan Lamont.....2285 Roden..... J Finlay & Co
Cromeith Hall ..... 2435 Parkes.....Killick Nixon & Co
Dalton.....2263 Hope .....P and O S N & Co
Delhi .....4784 Gordon .....P & O S N & Co
Dreadal Hall.....2534 Browne...W & A Graham & Co
Dumra .....962 Manley.....M M & Co
Exalmoor.....198 Lascles.....T Morrison & Co
Fakri.....2555 Revill...Bombay & Hazar Co
Firoosi .....2005 Watson .....B & P S N & Co
Highland Monarch...2550 Dalziel..... M M & Co
Koranna .....2267 Beare.....
Kingsway.....2320 Griffiths.....T Morrison & Co
Linga.....951 Rothwell.....M M & Co
Linga.....951 Rothwell.....M M & Co
Markgraf.....2325 Tinni.....Jeddah,..... A Strendes
Nawab.....2041 Corkhill.....Turner Morrison & Co
Onda.....3410 Dagge.....M M & Co
Shah Navas.....2522 Mitchell.....B and H S N Co
Sahsto.....2391 Hayward.....Aden .....P & O S N Co
Strathairly.....2783 Mabon... W & A Grahm & Co
Tuddal.....3511 King.....Killick Nixon & Co
Umta.....3492 Phillips .....M M & Co
Ujina...3427 ...Hill...N F...N F M N Co S N & Co Ld
Warora.....2565 Tipper ..... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Dock.	Agents
B Etonian	2444	D avies	Antwerp	1-2	M M & Co
C&R Baithmoor	6990	Evans	N F	29-1	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Bucentawi	2283	Purkrs	Hull	3-2	F Morrison & Co
F Ascot	2786	Booth	Baltimore	28-1	To Morrison & Co
G Nadsri	1168	Gore	Zanzibar	28-1	B & P S N Co
K Dalemoor	2572	Bruhu	Liverpool	22-1	W & A Graham & Co
M Iran	4066	Peabody	Kobe	22-1	Killick Nixon & Co
N Barrington Court	2833	Williams	Hull	28-1	W & A Graham & Co
O Castlemoor	2403	Augus	Faraton	2	8-1 W & A Graham & Co
P Hazelmoor	1979	Laselles	Barrow	28-1	W and A Graham & Co
Q Clodmoor	2408	Mathews	Dunkirk	26-1	T Morrison & Co

Offside 2.

Earl of Carrick	2550	Rennie	Dunkirk		H J Jan Mahomed

H. W. P. D.

Notravati	699	Hoosein	Mangalore	21-1	Bo S N & Co Ld
Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	N F		B S N & Co
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	(repairing)		B S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Koerber	3157	Foresti			A L S N & Co
2 Clan Murray	3120	East	Hamburg	5-2	J Finlay & Co
3 Adamsturm	4999	Seibji	Karachi	27-1	W & A Graham & Co
4 Takasaki Maru	2943	A Mecker	Kobe	31-1	N Y Kaisha
5 Queenmoor	2400	Helmrich	Antwerp	25-1	T Morrison & Co
9 Nippon	4014	G Tarabachica	Kober	24-1	A L S N & Co
10&11 Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	24-1	M M & Co
13 Oceana	3507	Bruce			P & O S N Co
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Bushra	27-1	M M & Co
15 Fernmoor	1991	Adams	Antwerp	25-1	W & A Graham & Co
16 Ludgate	2390	Nicholson	Antwerp	24-1	T Morrison & Co

H. W. V. D.

Lhasa	941	McDiarmid	Karachi	21-1	M M & Co

M. W. D. D.

Bucentaur	2234	Partus			T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Fakri s	Revill	Jeddah, Jan. 8
	Clifton Hall s	Jones	Port Said, Jan. 8
	Taddal s	King	Calcutta, Jan. 9
	Delhi s	Gordon	Shanghai, Jan 4
	Dumra s	Manley	Buschra, Jan. 16
	Firoosi s	Watson	Jeddah, Jan. 8
	Brazilian s	Snowdon	Calcutta, Jan. 12

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Madura s	Bamber	Persian Gulf
	Nippon s	Tarabochia	Kobe
	Chupra s	Henderson	Antwerp
	Nawab s	Corkhill	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Delhi for London.
" Clifton Hall for China.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The steamer Devanha, left Hongkong on 22nd instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident arrived at Mombasa from Bombay, this morning.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer Ischia from Bombay left Colombo on the 22nd instant for Singapore and Hongkong.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Sydney left Aden for Bombay on 22nd instant and is expected here on 27th instant at 11 p.m.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Castalia," Jan. 26.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Castalia," is due to arrive here on the 26th instant at about midday with following passengers :—

Burton, Mrs A R and infant	Hinchliffe, Mrs S and infant
Cochrane, Mr J	Hyland, Mrs A and infant
Dantra, Lt-Col S H	Inglis, Mrs
Dantra, Mrs	Murdoch, Mr
Dantra, Miss	Murdoch, Mrs
Dantra, Miss A	Prince, Mrs B and 3 children
Dantra, Miss D	Robertson, Mrs D, infant and nurse
Dewar, Mrs E M	Smith, Miss L
Fawcett, Capt C E	Sprott, Mr F H
Field, Mrs C W and child	Steen, Miss
Godfrey, Mr C H	Taeffe, Miss
Highest Mr J C	
Highest, Mrs	

THE German Emperor, when walking near Potsdam with his aide-de-camp, came across some small boys in the street who were dressed in what were attempts at military uniforms and who were playing with toy arms. One of them rode a wooden horse on wheels and the others were drawn up in ranks in military fashion. His Majesty stopped to watch the future soldiers of his house, and asked the youngster on the wooden horse what he was doing. The answer came pat: "We are playing review, and I am the Emperor." His Majesty, much amused, gave the child 10s. and 2s. to each of the others.

"WHEN a man is over forty years of age he is not of much use to anybody," Mr. G. W. Gott, a member of the Ilford Urban Council, remarked, when speaking in support of a proposal to appoint a young man as tramways manager. Mr. Gott is considerably over forty, but his contention was received with cries of "What about yourself?"

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PATHEPHONE TALKING MACHINE,

the most scientific and up-to-date, does away with the trouble of changing the needles.

The only machine free from nasaltwang.

A dealer writes :—

"We have the pleasure to inform you that we took delivery of your goods on Saturday, 15th instant. We are glad to hear the public admiration of your Scientific Machine which encourages us for its sale at a near future. It is believed when people have heard the Pathephones once, they wont like any other which are comparatively defective in the sound. The sound which Pathephones give is simply marvellous and gives exact human sound. In short, we expect to have a grand sale of your machines."

The Best and yet the Cheapest.

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Reliable Agents wanted everywhere.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 25th January, 1910

THE GOVERNOR IN KATHIAWAR.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE has been remarkably energetic since his arrival in Kathiawar, has received and replied to a large number of addresses, and taken a prominent part in connection with the inauguration of several works of public utility. As His Excellency observed at Jamnagar, on Saturday, the duties of a Governor in these days are many and various, and some of them exceedingly difficult. His Excellency was referring to the troubles of the moment and the necessity for dealing with them as they present themselves, for Sir George, it will be observed, has anticipated the policy propounded by the Maharaja of Kashmir, in his reply to the Government of India—to which we referred yesterday—as to the best means of enlightening the people re arding Government measures and of crushing sedition. Said His Excellency: "I am only seeking to do my duty with a single eye to the general good. Often that duty entails action, the necessity for which I regret; but my hope is that the people of this Presidency will trust me and will believe that in any measures that have been taken, and may yet have to be taken, Government considers only their true welfare and that what may at the time seem harsh—and they are constantly being told it is harsh—is designed solely to save them from evils which they may not be in a position to imagine." Kathiawar Chiefs, fortunately for them, have not yet had to deal with the preachers of sedition, but they are not unaware of the fact that at any moment there may be let loose upon them a number of turbulent spirits, mischief-makers, who may not only preach war against the State, but from any conveniently situated spot in native territory, help to extend the machinations of sedition-mongers and anarchists in British India. The duty of the Chiefs is plain and it is gratifying to note that they recognise it, and have declared in their addresses to the representative of the Paramount Power their determination to discharge that duty. They expressed their profound detestation and abhorrence of the propaganda of sedition and recited their belief that their destinies are "lastingly interwined with those of the British Power, under whose ægis our States are prospering and steadily advancing in the path of peaceful progress."

His Excellency took the opportunity of warning the Princes and Chiefs that although sedition in the form of preaching race-hatred is not likely to reach the masses of the people in Kathiawar, in its other form, that of seeking to undermine all lawful authority, it may find a way into that province, if not checked in time. And again, at a Durbar of Chiefs in the same capital, His Excellency explained what he believed to be his duty—on the one hand to listen with sympathy to reasonable petitions for political progress; but on the other hand, to see that to the perpetrators of seditious crimes was meted out their just punishment and the Government must neglect no means of eradicating the sources of the poison which is working with evil effect among the youth of this country. Upon this aspect of the case the Governor dilated before the Council of the Rajkumar College, urging the importance of moral training. In all educational establishments throughout India, especially in a Chiefs' College, in the view of His Excellency, there is urgent need for such training, and opinion in India shows growing unanimity on the point. It is plainly insufficient and it may dangerous, he observed, to impart knowledge without reference to the moral sanctions by which the lives of men ought to be governed. "Knowledge alone does not provide an adequate guide of life, and fails to form character and to provide inspiring motives of thought and of action in relation to the affairs of men." His Excellency is well aware of the difficulties which surround this great question; but in a College, like that at Rajkote, there are some considerable advantages which are not available in other institutions. Here at least it does not seem impracticable to give moral training which, while avoiding all sectarian differences, would keep alive the best religious instincts of India, and would influence for good the after-lives of the Kumars. He ventured to suggest that the Council might well give this question their earnest consideration and that it may be possible for them to set an example to the rest of India, an example greatly needed at the present time, when the results of the neglect of religion, or of its perversions to evil ends are becoming painfully apparent.

At Jamnagar reference was again made by His Excellency's host to "the spirit of anarchism which has shown itself in too many parts of India." And, again, His Excellency observed that the saddest feature of this manifestation is the fact that young men, who might do good work for their country, are imbued with ideas which have already led to murder and which, if not checked, will end in anarchy and bloodshed, setting back the clock of progress for a century. His Excellency is evidently more impressed with the necessity of doing all which can be done to save the youth of India from the dangerous influences which are being brought to bear upon it; and undoubtedly that is the only way to get at the root of the difficulty, especially in British tarritory, where unfortunately the question has been neglected so long, that it now has become no easy matter to make an effectual beginning. Kathiawar may make a start at once, and we trust the Chiefs will benefit by the counsel given to them, by Sir George Clarke, in all seriousness. As has been repeatedly stated during the present tour, Kathiawar has not suffered, and it is recognised that the Chiefs of that Province, as other Princes and Chiefs in India are, and will remain, loyal to the Throne. They have correctly diagnosed the case and, as the Governor remarked, in some cases they have taken stronger measures than have so far been applied in British India. How long Kathiawar is to remain free of disturbing influences is not clear, for we fear the entrance into the States of undesirable aliens, to which reference was made at Jamnagar, is far from welcome intelligence. These doubtless are missionaries of sedition, apostles of anarchy, and almost as dangerous as are those the journalistic black-mailers. The Jam Saheb is not likely to fall a victim to these nefarious adventurers, but we imagine some of his colleagues have been bled. Government is admittedly aware of their existence, but Sir George Clarke pointed out the way of dealing with the practice is difficult as evidence before a Court of Law can rarely be obtained. However, His Excellency is hopeful that some means of grappling with black-mailing may be discovered. Meanwhile, it should be satisfactory to Kathiawar Princes and Chiefs to have the assurance of the Governor, that the lucubrations of the journals—which having failed to extort money, malign them,—can do them no harm and that no one whose opinions are of value would for a moment be influenced by anything they may publish. Strong in the knowledge of their own integrity, Chiefs can, and must, defy black-mailers as much for their own sake as for that of cleanly journalism.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IT was hoped that business conditions would improve in South Africa towards the close of last year, but even the most sanguine expectations foreshadowed nothing as good as that witnessed in the last quarter. The most satisfactory part too, is that the recovery is indicated not only in the very large increases of the import trade returns, but by the internal conditions as well. The necessary confirmation of the general opinion would seem to have been given by Mr. Alexander in a speech to the members of the African Banking Corporation in which he commented on the growth of the railway earnings through increased traffic and then referred to the general agricultural condition. The coming harvest, he said, promises well. Maize, which a few years ago was imported largely, is now produced in such quantities that there is a large surplus for export. The grain is well regarded in the European markets, and is readily bought at current prices. It is confidently estimated that this export will largely increase season by season, as the land suitable and available for its cultivation will permit of an extended area of production for many years to come. The oats and wheat crops promise more than an average return, but will be far short of what is required for consumption in South Africa. Both large and small stock are increasing rapidly and now the old import trade in meat has practically disappeared. Other branches of agriculture too are prospering and the value of farming now is shown by the high prices paid for the few farms which come into the market for sale. There is so much need for South Africa to establish a sound agricultural industry that first consideration must always be given to it. The other industries cannot be ignored however, and when one turns to mining there are again indications of an improved position. In the Witwatersrand the output is maintained at a lower cost of production with a profit of well over a million sterling for nine months, while the diamond market has again become normal. It is not to be wondered at therefore that general commercial business should show some improvement with indications of a further steady advance. Conditions generally are healthier and appear to be all in favour of this. Merchants' stocks are now about normal; the number of competitors has been largely reduced. The general tendency of all South African industries is towards expansion, and there is capital available for fresh development. At Johannesburg, where figures are available, the revival in the building trade indicates that, where two or three years ago many buildings were standing vacant, there is not now sufficient suitable accommodation for the community. The Town Council of Johannesburg recently passed in one month plans for 122 dwellings, 61 additions to dwellings, and 23 stores or shops. The estimated cost of erection was £108,697, which is the highest figure recorded for some years. Few industries show any signs of a setback and it is impossible not to attribute the improved position to the healthier political aspect which has followed the unification of the Colonies. It is devoutly to be hoped that the present improvement will now be steadily maintained and that the starvation days which have been seen will never occur again.

EVILS OF THE ANTI-OPIUM CRUSADE.

THE anti-opium crusade in China appears in many instances to be doing much more harm than good. The opium-smokers are given morphia as a substitute, a drug which does them more harm by far than the opium, and which is the subject of a strong despatch from Sir F. D. Lugard to the Colonial Secretary. Morphia, it appears, is not only imported in liquid form for injection, but also in the insidious form of so-called anti-opium pills, which are sold in vast quantities at enormous profit, as a cure for opium smoking. The Government Analyst in Hongkong has found as much as 26 per cent. of morphia in some of the anti-opium pills imported for sale there, but fortunately the local restrictions have been effective in excluding any containing more than about 16 per cent. from the market. Dr. Aspland of Pekin, writing to the *China Times*, says:—"They are sold and prepared by a firm doing both wholesale and retail business here in China. How many tons of morphia tabloids are being sold in China at this moment I would not like to venture to guess, but I am prepared to believe that it is appalling. . . . Even in remote country villages, morphia tabloids and hypodermic syringes are frequently seen, and a condition of things which allows a Chinaman I know to buy daily a dram bottle of Japanese morpha (60 grains) imperatively calls for restriction, if not prohibition." In another paragraph, Dr. Aspland says:—"There can be no extenuating circumstances associated with the sale of these 'anti-opium tabloids,' for I have not found one that contained any antidotal drug—any stimulant or tonic ingredients, but simply morphia made into a tabloid with ordinary household flour, so that the sale is not accompanied with any honest intention of relieving suffering, but, finding that there is a big market for morphia under the name of anti-opium tabloids and powders, foreign trading companies follow this lucrative trade whilst posing as benefactors." We are glad to have such a glaring exposure of the impostures which are allowed to flourish under the ægis of the anti-opium crusade. If the Chinese authorities have the interests of the masses of the Empire at heart they will first stamp out these insidious substitutes and so-called "cures," before pursuing any further stringent measures against the sale of opium.

ENGLAND UNDER IRELAND.

LITTLE short of a miracle can now give either Unionists or Liberals a working majority in the new Parliament. As we remarked a few days ago, if the balance remains as at present, Liberals and Nationalists must coalesce and the party be entirely at the mercy of the latter. In short, England, Scotland and Wales will be under the domination of Ireland. Mr. Redmond will impose the terms, he himself, foreshadowed at Dublin—Home Rule first and foremost. Some Unionist journals, according to Reuter, think he is unlikely to demand the immediate introduction of a Home Rule Bill, in view of the certainty of the Lords rejecting it and the fact that a fresh election on that issue would be tactically unadvisable. That may be so, but the Nationalists will not go to Unionist journals for advice. They, too, consider it probable that Mr. Redmond will ask for something on account, such as the recasting the Budget in the interest of the Irish Liquor Trade. The Nonconformist conscience and the Temperance party would never agree to the latter course and, as we have said before, we doubt if the Nationalists will ask for anything short of a Home Rule Bill—which will cause a fresh split in the Liberal party long before the measure reaches the Lords.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Macedonia," with the outward Mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 11 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim will deliver the Convocation Address of the Madras University and will be the first Mahomedan to do so.

AN influential movement has been set on foot to establish a Gymkhana in Calcutta in which both Europeans and Indians will participate.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st January, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1909 of 2,375,956 maunds with an increase of Rs. 11,908 in the earnings.

THERE is a decline in the cattle mortality in the Madras Presidency according to the report for past year which shows a drop from 35,003 to 3,200. There is also a decrease in the cases of rinderpest since 1908 and this is said to be due to the successful inoculation undertaken.

MR. ABDUL KADER, a candidate for the ratepayers' election, having retired from the contest in C Ward, there will be no contest in that Ward; from the Byculla Ward, Mr. Karimbhoy and Mrs. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy having retired there will be no contest also.

THE officials at the Parcels Post Department, Mount Pleasant, state that this has been a record Christmas for the despatch of parcels. Mr. W. T. S. Young, the new Chief Superintendent, points out that certain innovations in the organisation were made. Chief amongst these was that of sending London parcels direct from the station to the temporary depots in the district, thus avoiding a congestion at Mount Pleasant. Eleven hundred casual workers were employed for the "rush," and the whole of the staff worked admirably.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Lord Kitchener's Visit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, JANUARY 10.

IT was feared in many quarters that the continuation of the coal strike over the New Year would mean a serious and immediate loss of employment in Melbourne—a loss reflected in practically every branch of industry. So far, however, matters have not reached this stage. In the great majority of cases men have gone back to work as usual. In two important trades—those of the brick-maker and the iron-worker—events took a somewhat serious turn, with the result that some hundreds of additional hands—exactly how many cannot be stated at present—are out of employment. The Northcote Brick Company failed to resume operations, and its employes are taking an enforced holiday. Most of the other brick-making firms, of which there are nine or ten within the metropolitan area, are nominally at work, though in every case they can see little more than a week or two ahead of them. The manager of one Company remarked yesterday that with coal at the present price, he did not see how his Company could carry on for more than another fortnight. He did not think that any of the other firms were in an appreciably better position. "Of course, we expected the strike to end before this," he observed, "and of course we are keeping men on as long as we possibly can, in the hope that it will end. It does not pay to make bricks with coal at the present price. But it is not only the brick-makers, it is the trades depending on bricks that are involved. For one person directly affected by a general cessation of work—should this happen in our trade—there are at least six persons who will be concerned indirectly as a result of the slump in other trades."

INDIAN COAL ARRIVES.

The steamer "Irish Monarch," with coal supplies for the Railway Department, arrived in Hobson's Bay on Thursday, and proceeded to a discharging besth. By 8a.m. union men were at work landing her cargo, which comprised 6,186 tons of Indian coal shipped in Calcutta. The price of the mineral loaded on the steamer was only 11 per ton, and this at a time when labour was scarse in Calcutta, owing to the harvesting of exceptional crops being in progress. At the same set of berths where the "Irish Monarch" was moored at Calcutta there were three other steamers loading coal for Australia, it is believed, at the same price. Two of these were taking aboard over 5,000 tons each for the Victorian Railway Commissioners, and were to sail within two days of the "Irish Monarch" for Melbourne. They are the "Neptune" and the "Aymeric," and before the end of the week they should enter Port Phillip Heads. Captain Retti, of the "Irish Monarch," states that there is plenty of coal available at Calcutta at reasonable rates, and there is every prospect of many further shipments arriving here from there if the strike should continue.

IS THE END IN VIEW?

Until yesterday Mr. Peter Bowling had not figured in the character of an optimist in regard to the probable duration of the strike, and even now that he has assumed that role, there are amongst his strike leader associates some who do not at all share his belief, as propounded at the meeting of the Crane Employes' Union in Sydney, that the reconstructed strike congress will this week formulate the proposals that will lead to a settlement of the strike. Mr. Arthur Biggers, a member of the board of management of the Colliery Employes' Federation, arrived in Melbourne has been deputed by the members of the Miners' Federation to visit Adelaide and the Collie coal-fields, as well as the gold-fields, and address the miners in those parts on the position of affairs in Newcastle with a view to obtaining financial assistance for the men on strike. Commenting on the strike, Mr. Biggers said that those of the public who persist in holding the miners responsible for the present state of affairs forget the fact that the miners endeavoured twelve months prior to the trouble to come to some arrangement with the proprietors to avert a strike. The proprietors had been written to on no fewer than seven occasions asking them to meet the men in Conference and discuss the grievances, but they returned a refusal each time the attitude of the propietors, he said, pointed to the fact that they wanted a strike at the beginning of the year, but they got one rather sooner than they had anticipated. The proprietors had created the present strike in a shabby manner by making inroads upon the agreements with the miners at many of the collieries. The manager of the Hetton colliery, who had previously paid "water money" for men working in wet places, suddenly stopped such payment and in justification actually accused the men of having put their clothes in water in order that they might claim the extra money. At Dudley colliery yardage rates were stopped, and no redress could be obtained from the proprietors, who refused to meet the men. "This pinprick policy on the pait of the proprietors," said Mr. Biggers, "was mainly responsible for the present industrial struggle." Mr. Biggers strongly condemned the action of the Wade Government, and said it had taken up a most cowardly attitude in passing a piece of panic legislation known as the amendment upon the already condemned industrial dispute. The Government had, he said, tried to coerce the men into accepting the proprietors' proposals, but had never so much as lifted a finger to compel the proprietors to meet the men in open Conference. All the men wanted now was the open Conference, so that their grievances might be ventilated and they were quite willing that the public should be the adjudicators.

Asked how long he considered the strike would last, Mr. Biggers said he was inclined to the belief that the trouble would extend right up until March. "I don't think," he said, "there is the slightest hope of the men resuming before then, unless the multi-millionaire Mr. John Brown, comes to the rescue" Mr. Brown, he said, could settle the whole business in a fortnight by taking a lenient view of the miners' claims. If that were done the rest of the proprietors in the vend would follow.

LORD KITCHENER IN SYDNEY.

A brilliant Company assembled in the dining-room of Parliament House on the 8th instant, when the State Ministers gave a banquet in honour of Lord Kitchener. Mr. Lee, the Acting Premier, presided. There were only two toasts, those of the King and Lord Kitchener. Lord Kitchener said:—I am very glad of this opportunity of telling you how greatly I have enjoyed my visit to New South Wales. Your Government has added considerably to my debt of gratitude by its hospitality to-night in this historical Parliament hall of the oldest State in the Commonwealth. If we remember that only a comparatively few years have elapsed since you were granted your first Constitution and see the enormous development that has since taken place I think that it brings home to everyone with what energy, ability, and determination the destinies of New South Wales have been directed. During the last two days I have been among your citizen forces in camp at Liverpool, and I have been much pleased and interested in seeing them perform their duties and much struck by the keenness with the rank and file have displayed in carrying out their military work. A strong desire to have an efficient force in the country is evidently felt as much among the troops as by the community at large, and considering the marked natural aptitude which Australians have for military work and training—an aptitude that they have obtained by their bringing up and which they so fully possess—I cannot help thinking that there is not any great or insurmountable obstacle to obtaining the result that everybody desires. We must, however, remember that a national force can only be efficient when the citizen soldiers, besides being inspired with a spirit of patriotic loyalty to the nation, have also a thorough knowledge of and devotion to their profession. This is a vital condition, and demands the exercise of a certain amount of self-denial by all. The country on its part should support its defenders by taking a great pride in them and by insisting on the abolition of all that savours of sham by supplying the means by which they may thoroughly study and ground themselves in their military duties and by the provision of the carefully considered necessities to ensure efficient enquipment and training and readiness for war. From all that I have observed during my visit to this country I have every reason to suppose that these obligations for the development of a national efficient citizen army will be fully realised and carried out. New South Wales has always shown its warm loyalty to the motherland by a strong desire to support the Empire and a wish to assist in any campaign that may occur. We all remember the help given by this State both at Suakim and in South Africa, and as in the past so whenever the occasion arises I have not the slightest doubt that we shall see the New South Wales lads shoulder to shoulder with us, nor of the warmth of the welcome with which they will be greeted by the British army. The keen desire to serve their country efficiently and to be ready to take part on such occasions will be the best inducement to your citizen soldiers to perfect as far as possible their military efficiency, and any experience gained on active service will be of great value to any of your officers and men and will no doubt have considerable influence in keeping your troops up-to-date.

SOUTH AFRICAN SOLDIERS AND VETERANS HONOURED.

Lord Kitchener reviewed 1,500 cadates and about 300 South African soldiers, and a number of veterans in the grounds of the Federal Government House on Saturday. On behalf of the woman's branch of the British Empire League, he presented the veterans with a Union Jack. "I am very pleased to hand you this flag," said Lord Kitchener, "and I am sure that you will appreciate it, and that you will always keep it, and be glad to have it." "It's a flag were proud of sir," said the leader of the veterans, and his comrades backed him up with three of the heartiest cheers given during the course of the afternoon. The veterans had desired a flag which could be used to cover each as he is conveyed to his last resting place, and the women of the Empire League, who had already shown much practical sympathy responded in the way recorded.

LORD KITCHENER AND AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

If Australia is to derive the full benefit which it was believed would accrue from Lord Kitchener's reports and advice, the popular field-marshal must have ample opportunity to inspect the coastal portions of the country and to see in actual practice the men who are being trained in the art of defence. True, the military forces of the Commonwealth amount to little more than a mere handful, but they are numerous enough to be taken as representative of the qualities which may be fairly looked for in the citizen army of the future, which is to embrace all classes of the community. Australia cannot for many years to come expect to be able to put into the field the large and fully trained forces which some European nations would be able to command in case of an emergency. Militarism in the form of enormous professional standing armies would not be possible in these lands. It is, because, the defence of a vast continent must depend, in the event of an attempt at invasion, on comparatively small bands of citizen soldiers that it is of the utmost importance that the service should be placed on the soundest possible basis. With no margin to spare in our means of protection against a possible enemy, it becomes imperative that the best advice available should be obtained. Before Lord Kitchener can be reasonably supposed to be in a position to give this he must make himself familiar with local conditions, and with the resourcefulness and degree of training of the military men. No one ever feared that Australians would acquit themselves other than creditably so far as their opportunities would permit, but the science of warfare is so highly complex in these days that natural instinct and personal qualities of courage and endurance need to be supplemented by discipline and well-considered methods of instruction. Officers of all ranks must be qualified to discharge properly the duties appertaining to their posts, and the men must be capable of rendering the right service in the most suitable way. How could the great English authority better test the Queensland camp than by springing a surprise task on them in the dead of night? To be able to meet an emergency the moment it arises is of the utmost importance in present-day military tactics. He who hesitates is lost, if an offensive force is at hand well equipped with arms and ammunition. Theoretical speculations may be well enough, perhaps even necessary, in a school or college, but the practical test for men in the field is one which requires an immediate decision, which demonstrates the alertness with which forces can be concentrated and moved from place to place, and which illustrates the means to be taken to avoid attracting the attention of the enemy to their movements. Lord Kitchener's plan as adopted at the camp near Brisbane was to indicate a spot at which he supposed a hostile fleet to be landing troops about 20 miles distant from the camp. The scheme brought the different branches of the service which make up the camp into active work. The task is said to have been an easy one. It is, however, quite possible that the field-marshal may have set it deliberately on that account. The most effective tests in almost all departments of life and affairs are frequently found to be the simple ones. Things which are taken for granted, or are so familiar that they are held in light esteem, are often the things in respect to which capable men err and trip. In any event it may be assumed that Lord Kitchener selected a piece of work which would enable him to form conclusions on some point he desired to test. His whole record supplies sufficient guarantee of this. Like every great general, he has a definite purpose in his schemes, and we may be sure that the task given to the Queensland camp was no exception to the rule.

(Continued on page 6.)

["By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT AND THE LORDS.

Probabilites of the Irish Terms.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Each side is doing the utmost to make the most of the election results. As an instance the "*Daily Chronicle*" heads its columns "Tories receive setback."

The *Daily News* says: "Mr. Asquith in an impregnable position, hopeless plight of food-taxers."

The Conservative papers, on the contrary, declare that Saturday was the worst day the Government has experienced.

The *Morning Post* is an exception with the heading "Stalemate."

The Liberal papers point out that in any case the Liberal majority will be almost the largest of modern times. They emphasise that its unity will be absolute with reference to the Lords.

The *Daily News* publishes an article headed "What will the King do?" It emphasises the inevitableness of Mr. Asquith insisting on guarantees with reference to the Lords as a condition of continuing in office, and the impossibility of the King refusing, as a refusal to recognise the verdict dependent on the Irish, would bring the Crown into conflict also with Scotland and Wales and industrial England, and would involve a fresh election with the definite issue of the Lords against the Commons and the return of Mr. Asquith with the same unalterable condition.

The Unionist papers are indulging in much speculation as to the terms which Mr. Redmond will impose. They think he is unlikely to demand the immediate introduction of a Home Rule Bill in view of the certainty of the Lords rejecting it, and the fact that a fresh election on that issue would be tactically undesirable. They consider it more probable that he will ask for something on account, such as the recasting of the Budget in the interests of the Irish liquor trade.

The *Daily Chronicle* forecasts a majority, including the Irish Nationalists, of 104 to 114.

The *Times*, anticipating a parliamentary deadlock owing to Nationalists holding the balance of power, says that there is more than one way of overcoming the difficulty, as for instance by a compromise between the two parties or a provisional Government composed of moderates of both sides under a neutral head.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

The *Englishman's* London correspondent wires:—

The result of Friday's polls justifies the Tory jubilation. The Liberal majority is now smashed. Mr. Asquith is at the mercy of Mr. Redmond's dictation, and the Cabinet is but a set of marionettes in the hands of the Labour and Nationalist Parties. It will be impossible in the circumstances to effect any sweeping legislation.

Out of this moral chaos the following suggestions arise: An amended Budget passed by Tory support at the price of the resignation of Mr. Lloyd-George, or that both, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour, should refuse in turn to form a Government and Lord Rosebery be induced to fill the breach with a moderate Liberal Cabinet of sufficient life to purge the coalition of the Socialistic virus which has landed Mr. Asquith in the existing morass.

The votes show that 49 per cent of the country is in favour of Tariff Reform and 51 against.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

CORRECTED RESULT.

The corrected result in the Woodbridge division of Suffolk reads as follows:—

Captain Peel, Unionist 6120
C. S. Buxton, Liberal 5226
Unionist gain.

The following results of Saturday's elections have been declared to-day:—

BANFFSHIRE.
Captain Waring, Liberal.....4066
J. Crabb-Watt, Unionist.....2053
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Bye-election 16th Feb 1907
Col Walter Waring, L 2,975, William Whitelaw, C 1,892

CARNARVON—BOROS.
Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd-George, Liberal 3183
V. Wynn, Unionist.....2105
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Rt Hon D L George, L 3,321, A Naylor, C 1927.

DONEGAL—EAST.
C. McVeigh, Nationalist, Unopposed.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—C McVeigh, N unop

DUMFRIES—BURGHS.
J. Gulland, Liberal.....2302
J. B. Dunnan, Unionist.....1730
No change
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Bye-election 20 July 1909
John W Gulland L, 1,677, J B Duncan C 1,585.

DOWN—EAST.
Captain Craig, Unionist.....4028
Wood, Liberal.....3054
No change.
1900 Election Independent Seat.
Last election result—Capt James Craig, C 4,011, James Wood, C Ind 3,341

NORFOLK—DISS.
A. Soames, Liberal.....4781
Colonel Kerrison, Unionist.....3694
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Arthur W Soames L 4,677, Sir Edward Mann, Bart C 3,619.

DEVONSHIRE—TORQUAY.
Sir F. Layland-Barratt, Liberal..5104
Sir H. Buller Lopes, Unionist...5033
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last Election Results—Sir F Layland Barratt, Bt L 4,956, Lopes Hy Yarde Buller, C 4,895

FLINTSHIRE.
J. H. Lewis, Liberal.....6610
Col. Lloyd Howard, Unionist...4454
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—John Robert Lewis, L 6,294, Col Harold Edwards, C 4,572

KINCARDINESHIRE.
Captain Hon. A. Murray, Liberal ...3926
R. Pearson, Unionist 1851
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Bye-election 25 April, 1901
Capt Hon A C Murray, L 3,661 Sidney J Gammall, C 1,963

FORFARSHIRE.
J. Falconer, Liberal..... 6789
R. Blackburn, Unionist 4284
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Bye-election 27 February 1909
James Falconer, L 6,428, R L Blackburn K C, C 3,970

DERBYSHIRE—HIGH PEAK.
O. Partington, Liberal 5912
S. Hall-Wood, Unionist 5806
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Bye-election 23 July 1909
Oswald Partington, L 5,619, A Profumo, C 5,272

CARMARTHENSHIRE—ST. CLEARS.
Lloyd-Morgan, Liberal 5,684
Cresmlyn, Unionist.....2,059
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat
Bye election 26 Feb, 1908
John L Morgan K C, L unopposed

SOMERSETSHIRE—LONG ASHTON.
J. King, Liberal.....6568
F. Beauchamp, Unionist.....5765
No change.
1906 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—John Wm H Thompson, L 4,553 Bertram G Falle, C 3,890

CORNWALL—LAUNCESTON.
G. Croydon Marks, Liberal.....4703
H. Grylls, Unionist.....3564
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—G Croydon Marks, L 4,658, G J Sandys, C 2,736

MERIONETHSHIRE.
Haydn Jones, Liberal.....6065
R. Jones-Morris, Unionist.....1873
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Sir A. Osmond Williams, Bt, L. unopposed.

ESSEX—ROMFORD.
Sir J. Bethell, Liberal.....23181
G. Williamson, Unionist.....21224
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Sir John Henry Bethell, L 21,584 Louis Sinclair C 19,679

CHESHIRE—CREWE.
Rt. Hon. J. Tomkinson, Liberal 7761
Col. Sir J Harrington, Unionist 5519
Rose, Labour 1380
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last Election Results—Rt Hon Jas Tomkinson, L 7,805 J H Welsford, C 5,297.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

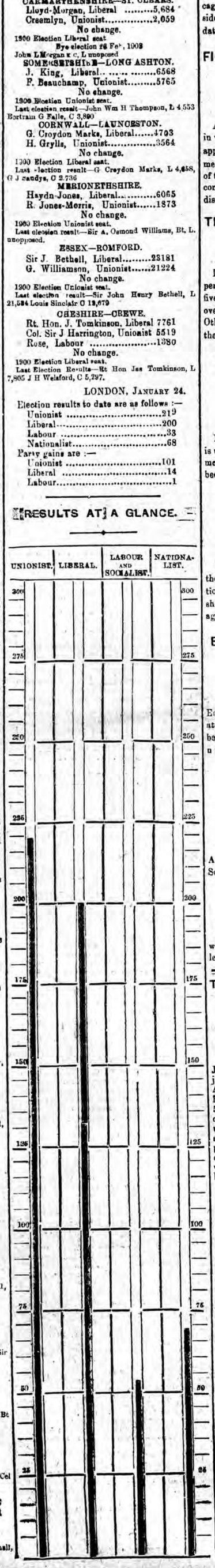
Election results to date are as follows:—

Unionist	219
Liberal	200
Labour	33
Nationalist	68

Party gains are:—

Unionist	101
Liberal	14
Labour	1

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.



FLOODS ON THE SEINE.

Underground Railways in Danger.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Paris advices state that the River Seine continues to rise. It has flooded the basements of Louvre and the Foreign Office and is now invading the underground railways and cages in the Zoological Gardens. Many riverside streets are submerged. Disastrous inundations have taken place in the provinces.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN PERSIA

Anglo-Russian Loan Negotiated.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that in view of urgent requirements, Persia has applied to the British and Russian Governments for an advance of £40,000 on account of the projected loan of half a million. The conditions of the proposed loan are still being discussed.

THE WEBBWOOD DISASTER.

Seventy Deaths.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

It is believed that fully seventy persons perished in the Webbwood disaster. Twenty-five were burned to death in the car which overturned and remained on the bridge. Others were killed by the car dashing against the Bridge.

A SCIENTIST CHARGED WITH MURDER.

To be Extradited from England.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Ekenburg, the noted Swedish scientist, who is under arrest on a charge of the murder of a merchant named Hammar at Stockholm, has been ordered to be extradited.

CHINESE RAILWAY INTRIGUE.

Short-sighted Policy.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The *Times* regrets that China has chosen the present moment to authorise the construction of the Chinchau-Aigun line as being a shortsighted attempt to force the issue by aggravating divergencies between the powers.

EARTHQUAKE IN EUROPE.

Shocks in England.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

Earthquakes were recorded in several European centres to-day. Shocks were felt at Cardiff, in Paris and in Iceland. It is believed that the centre of the disturbance is in the Caucasus or Armenia.

THE BOY SCOUTS.

General Baden-Powell's Interest.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Sir R. Baden-Powell is retiring from the Army in order to devote himself to the Boy Scouts.

THF IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JANUARY 24.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Macedonia," with the English mails of the 14th instant, left for Bombay at 11 p.m. yesterday.

THE ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Official Assignee's Commission.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 24.

This morning their Lordships, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Munro delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by the Official Assignee against the order of Mr. Justice Bakewell disallowing his claim to retain his 5 per cent. commission on all monies realised out of the estate of the late Arbuthnot Co., until he had filed his accounts. Their Lordships held that though this had not been the practice hitherto as all estates dealt with were of small value, still the order of Mr. Bakewell was legally right and their Lordships upheld his decision.

BANK OF BURMA CASE.

Accused Committed to Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 24.

At the Chief Presidency Court, to-day, the Magistrate framed charges of falsification of accounts and criminal breach of trust against F. L. V. Joyce and C. Paramasiva Moodeliar, late manager and cashier respectively of the branch of the Bank of Burma here, and committed them to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

In the case of Joyce and the cashier bail was allowed this afternoon by the High Court the former for Rs. 15,000 and two sureties for Rs. 15,000 each and latter for Rs. 7,000 and two sureties for Rs. 8,500 each. The case has been fixed for 8th February for the convenience of witnesses from Rangoon.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 24.

Mr. C. W. Viegas, Excise Inspector for Railway, raided a house in Georgetown this morning and more than 100 gallons of fermented wash, distilling apparatus and a quantity of illicit liquor were seized. The tenants in the house are Mahomedans who are to be proceeded against.

DARING OUTRAGE IN CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Police Inspector Shot Dead.

ASSASSIN CHASED AND PINIONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

Calcutta was once again convulsed this evening by the report of a dastardly attack on a Police Officer named Mr. Alum who fell a victim to the assassin's hand. The outrage has created a great consternation throughout the City. The deceased Inspector was in charge of the Alipore Bomb case from its very initiation.

Attempts on his life were made on two occasions, once when the case was before the Sessions Judge of Alipore and on the second time only a week ago. Shortly after the murder of the Public Prosecutor Ashutosh Biswas, a young Bengali was arrested by Alum for shadowing him, but the boy was discharged for want of evidence. On the second occasion Mr. Alum was followed by two Bengalis, while going through the Maidan, but he was fortunate to escape from the hands of the assassins. He was daily attending the High Court in connection with the hearing of the Alipore bomb appeal by Mr. Justice Harrington to whom as a third Judge the case of several accused was referred.

To-day Mr. Alum was engaged in instructing the Advocate-General in the hearing of the reference. Shortly after five after Mr. justice Harrington left the Court-room, Mr. Alum was coming out behind the Advocate-General. Just on the north of the Court-room there is a staircase and Mr. Alum wended to that direction unsuspecting the approach of his doom. He was talking to the pleaders for the prosecution. But as soon as he put his right foot on the top step a young Bengali boy intentionally, as alleged, fell upon him, and immediately after, a report of a firing of a pistol was heard. Mr. Alum fell down profusely bleeding, but could not utter a word except an agonising cry.

An alarm was raised when several peons and chuprassis chased the assassin with a view to secure him. At the gate seeing the passage blocked, the assassin fired a second time apparently to put an end to his own life. But the attempt failed. The crowd around was scared and the man ran into the street. He was chased by the mounted policeman followed by Ramdin Durwan of the new wing of the High Court for over fifty yards and the assassin was secured from behind, but was desparately struggling to get free. He was at once sent to Central Police Station at Lalbazar, where he is kept in the lock-up strongly guarded by special European police guards. His person was carefully searched.

As soon as Mr. Alum fell his body was removed to the verandah of the court-room and all possible assistance was rendered to him, but it was too late. Life was then extinct. The Chief Justice and other Judges and officers of Court came to the spot and held an informal inquiry. Medical assistance soon came, but it was of no avail.

The deceased was a promising member of the C. I. D. and was recently recommended for special promotion and was lately made a Khan Bahadur. Sir Lawrence Jenkins in course of his judgment in Alipore case eulogised his abilities and brought him to special notice of the Bengal Government. Mr. Alum is the second man who lost his life in conducting the Alipore Bomb case.

LATER.

The assassin of Inspector Alum has been removed to Waterloo Thana and police enquiry is proceeding in which Mr. Halliday, Commissioner, Mr. Dally, Deputy Inspector-General and Superintendents Elles and Aldridge are taking active part. The man has not yet been identified and he refuses to answer questions.

LORD AND LADY MINTO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Minto, Lady Eileen Elliot, Miss Hewett and Miss Katherine Jones who have been spending the week-end at Barrackpore returned to Calcutta this afternoon. Sir Felix and Lady Semon arrived from Darjeeling this morning and are guests at Government House.

SWADESHI GLASSWARE MANUFACTURE.

Exhibition in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, JANUARY 24.

Yesterday morning a demonstration was given of the capability of Madras Glass Factory recently installed in its works adjoining the Marina to turn out glassware. Ladies and gentlemen who attended were conducted round work by Messrs School and James Short. The manufacture of soda water bottles was performed by European workmen from Germany and the manufacture of tiles of Mangalore pattern was performed by Indian workmen. A very interesting time was spent by all present.

THE NEW IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

To-day's Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

The first meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council to-morrow will be of an entirely formal nature and all interest in it will be confined to the speech of the Viceroy. The Council will meet again on Friday the 28th, when the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha will explain certain amendments proposed in the rules of business. Other business will probably be, the reference of the Electricity and Paper Currency Bills to Select Committees and possibly a Census Bill may be introduced.

THE NASIK TRAGEDY.

One More Arrest in Bombay.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Sullivan, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, placed one Bhaskar Ganesh before Mr. J. W. S. Draoup, Third Presidency Magistrate. Inspector Sullivan stated that the accused was arrested in Bombay on Friday last in connection with the Nasik outrage. It appeared that Bhaskar was a student at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, where he completed his three years in December last, passing out as a Mechanical Engineer. The accused then went to Nasik, and on his return to Bombay on Friday afternoon, was arrested.

The accused was remanded into Police custody till Monday for enquiry.

THE Chief Justice of Ceylon and Lady Hutchinson have arrived in Madras after a tour in Northern India.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

The Visit to Jamnagar.

EMBANKMENT TO PROTECT THE CITY.

NEW SECRETARIAT AND WATER SCHEME.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, JANUARY 22.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CLARKE again undertook a heavy programme at Jamnagar to-day, but the three schemes which he initiated this morning and this afternoon had special reference to the improvement of the city, rather than to the general needs of the State.

The "Clarke Embankment," the foundation stone of which the Governor laid at his first function, is one which will indirectly bring relief to the inhabitants of the congested portions of the city, and by giving protection to the eastern part of the town and by reclaiming a considerable area of waste ground. The inhabitants of that portion of the city which adjoins the Nagmate River have hitherto suffered severely every monsoon from the heavy flood which annually break over the river-bank sweeping entirely away the frail huts which here have been the only form of dwelling created. The result has been that this section of Jamnagar has been gradually deserted, but when the embankment has been completed—in about a year it is hoped—the inhabitants will be able to return in safety, and at the same time it is improbable that the whole of the reclaimed ground will be needed for the fine promenade and drive which in future is to be one of the biggest attractions which this interesting city will afford. The dimensions of the new work are fully described in the speech which was delivered by the Jam Sahib and need not be dwelt upon. An effort we understand will be made to complete the greater part of the work by the break of the next monsoon, but the magnitude of the enterprise suggests that this will be scarcely probable and the inhabitants of Jamnagar will probably have to wait until 1911 before the full benefits of this improvement are realised.

The centralisation of State offices is a reform which has long been needed in Jamnagar and had it not been for the disastrous famine of 1900 and the sparse years which have succeeded it, this measure would have been accomplished years ago. Colonel Kennedy, who was administering the State during the minority of the last ruler, was compelled in 1900 to abandon the project but it has now been successfully launched under the personal ægis of Sir George Clarke, and a handsome Secretariat will soon grow up in one of the most central positions in Jamnagar. The better water supply of the city is another important undertaking which His Excellency has also successfully sent forward towards fruition, when after an interesting drive of eight miles out of the city to Vijarkhi, he initiated the scheme which by the formation of another tank will secure an abundant supply. The Jam Sahib who has distinguished all the functions in his territory by a very clear explanation of the nature and object of the work in each instance, described this scheme again in great detail.

FOUNDING THE EMBANKMENT.

Attended by Imperial Service Troops, H. H. the Jam Sahib, who was accompained by Mr. Claude Hill, Agent to the Governor, and who had been preceded by several members of his family, reached a shamiana erected near the Nagmati River a little before eleven o'clock, and was soon followed by His Excellency, with Mr. C. C. Watson, Private Secretary, and Captain Davies, A.-D.-C., in attendance.

His Excellency having taken his seat upon the dais, His Highness opened the proceedings with the following speech:—

Your Excellency,—This morning's ceremony relates to a work which forms part of the City Improvement Scheme. The Nagmati River Embankment will consist of a thick wall opposite the present city wall, from the foot of the Victoria Bridge and extending round the Dhuvav and Kalawad gates as far as the point from which the city wall bends towards the Khoja gate with a filling in between the new wall and the old city wall. The embankment will be 5,700 feet long 14 feet high and 200 feet wide at its broadest and 50 feet wide at its narrowest part and is estimated to cost 1,63,890 rupees. It will reclaim 1,24,228yds. of land which has hitherto been lying idle and forming waste land. The road to be constructed on its surface will furnish a beautiful promenade ground round nearly the whole city and will command a very picturesque view. But besides adding to the beauty of the town, the embankment is intended to serve another very useful purpose. When there is a heavy downpour of rain within a short space of time, an enormous volume of water from places higher up rushes into the river at a most rapid rate. The outfall of the river water into the sea is immensely exceeded by the inrush of water especially at tide time, giving rise to heavy floods in the river. On such occasions the eastern part of the town is flooded with water in some places to the height of about 15 feet. This causes great inconvenience and hardship to the poor people living on that side. They become homeless and destitute by damage due to heavy floods. Continual floods having destroyed their homes from time to time, a part of the city on that side is now uninhabited. It is hoped that after the completion of this work, people will live here again and relieve the congestion from the other parts of the town. The embankment will serve to a great extent to keep out the water at flood times, and will be a most valuable means of saving a lot of hardship to the people and a check on the destruction of their houses and of their property. I commend this work to Your Excellency's favour and without detaining you all any further I will at once proceed to request Your Excellency to add to the many obligations you have been good enough to lay me under, by performing the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Nagmati River Embankment, which has had the further honour bestowed on it and us of naming the work after your illustrious name.

His Excellency then walked to the river-bank and laid the foundation stone, after which he returned to the shamiana and made his reply, after which there were the usual garlandings.

THE NEW SECRETARIAT.

At 12-30 His Excellency drove to another shamiana, situated at a convenient spot practically midway between the city and the palace and surrounding buildings, where the foundation stone of the new Secretariat had been prepared for laying.

H. H. the Jam Sahib again made a detailed statement in the following terms:—

Your Excellency,—You has laid me under a deep debt of obligation by having kindly allowed me to associate Your Excellency's name with an important work connected with the City Improvement Trust, by laying the foundation stone of the "Clarke Embankment" to the Nagmati River this morning. I have now the pleasure and the honour of requesting Your Excellency's blessing and help for another work of public utility in a different direction. Jamnagar is very backward in respect of buildings for its offices and courts. There is not a single office in this capital which is located in its proper place in a building suited to its requirements. The Dewan Office, the Treasury, and Account Office, the Sir Nyayadhish Court, the Audit Office, the Record Office and the Press are all located in the Darbargadh, in quarters cramped and totally unsuited for such work. The Panch-Koshi Mamlatdar's Office is in a Dela amid unwholesome surroundings and with insufficient space. The Bhayati Court and Gras-chas Office have each only a room in a small house near the Durbargadh. The office of the Chief Revenue Officer and his two assistants are located in one small house near the Lal-Bungalow which was built as a pleasure resort by His Highness Jam Saheb Jam Shri Vibhaji, my late lamented and revered father. The Chief Customs Officer having no separate Office buildings has his office in his own house. The Management or Japti Superintendent's Office is located in a hired and unsuitable building outside the Bedi gate. The City Magistrate's and the Nyayadhish's Courts and the Office of the Police Superintendent are located on the Khambhalia gate in narrow rooms with insufficient space and light. The Maadvi Vahivatdar's Office is in the midst of the bazar consisting of only one room. The Municipal Office is in a small hired building at the other of the town near the water works.

(Concluded on page 6.)

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola presiding

TRAINING COLLEGE IN BOMBAY.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, in connection with the subject of the establishment of a Training College in Bombay. In the course of the letter it was stated:

"I have placed before Government your letter No. 3668, dated 22nd September 1909, on the subject of the establishment of a Training College in Bombay. The Governor in Council has read with regret the opinion expressed in the letter and is disappointed to learn that beyond providing building accommodation for the College in one of the school buildings to be constructed at the joint expense of Government and the Municipality and paying stipends to the students who will agree to serve the Schools Committee for some years, the Corporation is not prepared to accept financial responsibility in connection with this desirable project. The Corporation is of opinion that the Training College should be maintained as a Government institution. If this were accepted, it is estimated that the liability of Government for staff pension, leave allowances and the like would amount to Rs.24,160 per annum, in addition to Rs. 3,400 for initial expenditure, while the Municipality would bear only the charge for stipends which on an attendance of 50 Municipal students might amount to Rs. 6,000 a year, while accommodation would be provided in a building half the cost of which would be paid by Government. Under Section 61 (g) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 (Act III of 1888), it is incumbent upon the Corporation to make adequate provision for the promotion of primary education, and it was one of the objects of the Police Charges Act (III of 1907) to put the Corporation in a position to discharge properly its functions in this direction. I am to point out that the provision of a staff of trained teachers is essentially a part of the provision of primary education. Government have made arrangements for an adequate supply of trained teachers in the mofussil, so that the principal, if not the sole, use of a Training College in Bombay will be to provide teachers for the Municipal Primary Schools. His Excellency in Council regrets, therefore, that he is unable to accept the view that the proposed institution should be maintained and equipped by Government. As already intimated, however, His Excellency in Council is ready to assist the Corporation in fulfilling its obligations, but he is not prepared to go beyond the liberal terms offered in Mr. Esthoven's letter No. 1143, dated 7th June 1909, which may be repeated here. Government will bear the cost of the staff on the understanding that the Corporation will provide the building, the stipends and other incidental charges. The appointment of the staff and the supervision of the curriculum will be controlled by Government; but in all other respects the College will be entirely a Municipal Institution. I am to add that under these proposals the share of the annual recurring expenditure, falling on Government and the Corporation, has been estimated at Rs. 18,120 and Rs. 11,971, respectively."

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath moved that the letter be forwarded to the Joint Schools Committee for report.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he did not see any necessity of sending the letter to the Joint Schools Committee, who had already admitted the necessity of having trained teachers. Government had treated them very liberally by consenting to defray part of the expenses. If the Corporation did not accept the Government proposals, the time would come when they would have to get trained teachers for their school, and then the whole of these expenses would fall on them. He moved an amendment that the proposals made in the Government letter be accepted and that the Government be informed accordingly.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said that the necessity of having trained teachers had been admitted by all. But it had to be remembered that the teachers trained in this College would serve not only Bombay but a wider area and Government had accepted the obligation by expressing its willingness to defray part of the expenses.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta observed that when the matter was first before them, the Corporation referred it to the Schools' Committee, and then wrote to the Government. And it was therefore right, when they had received another letter from the Government, they should send it to the Schools' Committee for their opinion. They should treat the cost of a training College as quite different from that of primary education. The mofussil enjoyed the right of having a part of the expenses of primary education defrayed by the Government, and he thought Bombay had as much right to expect help in the matter from the Government as the mofussil. The arrangement that had been arrived at between the Government and the Corporation was with regard to the expenses of primary education, and the Corporation had never accepted any arrangement that they should contribute to the expenses of a Training College.

Mr. Cowasji's amendment, being put to the vote, was lost. The original motion was then put to vote and carried.

TOWN PLANNING BILL.

Consideration was then given to a letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, General Department, who forwarded a draft of the Bombay Town Planning Bill.

Sir Pherozeshah said it was an exceedingly important question that had been raised. Apparently it looked rather a simple thing and they would require time to realise the inwardness of it. He did not know if they would realise that the Bill provided in effect that the whole of the city of Bombay should be made over to Government officers to do with as they liked. From the definitions given in the Bill of the local authorities that were to be entrusted with the task, it appeared that in the mofussil these authorities would be the municipalities, but in Bombay these were to be not the Corporation, not even the Improvement Trust, but a committee to be appointed by the Government. What had Bombay done that the Corporation should not be given the right that was proposed to be given to the mofussil municipalities? He moved that the matter be referred to a Committee, which he named, and that the Committee might be requested to consult the Commissioner and to forward their report to the Corporation as soon as possible. Sir Pherozeshah concluded with saying that no undue haste should be made in the matter, as they knew to their cost what the Improvement Trust Bill, passed in a hurry, had proved.

Mr. Wateha said that the Bill was of a revolutionary character, and was nothing else than a confiscation of the property in Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI FIRE.

The Corporation then considered a report from the Municipal Commissioner, regarding the fire at Kalbadevi Road on the 14th September last, when a mail sorter lost his life by jumping from the balcony, a height of about 85 feet. The Chief officer in his report had stated:—"During the time the European Officers were endeavouring to reach the man by the staircase a jumping sheet was being prepared from the Babula Tank steamer, but before it could be opened the man had jumped. On enquiries I have ascertained that the man when jumping appeared as though it was his intention to jump on the extended fire escape.

"A cry was then raised that two other persons were at the south end of the building on the top floor. The jumping sheet was then held out near the building but no person was visible. The top floor was closed in with small mesh wire netting. The first steamer to arrive was from the Fort at about 3-22 p.m. followed immediately after by Babula Tank and every effort was made to rescue the man from the balcony. This balcony on measurement is found to be 67 feet 2 inches from road level and the first fire escape to arrive reached else only 50 feet. After the fire was extinguished a vigilant search was made by me for signs of any persons having been burnt, but although the search was strictly carried out, nothing was found and if there had been any one on the top floor they must have made their escape."

Mr. Mistry moved that the report, though unsatisfactory, be recorded. He observed that the Commissioner had showed the report of his subordinate on the Corporation and had not made personal enquiries. The life of the unfortunate man, he remarked, was lost owing to the negligence of the Fire Brigade. Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Bill Trevor moved an amendment that the report be recorded.

Mr. Tod seconded the amendment.

The amendment was then put to the vote and carried by a large majority.

The Corporation was then adjourned to Monday next.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Russian Staff.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

It is a truth established by history that only those States which are strong enough to secure their neutrality can feel any surety of maintaining it. In Belgium, Holland, and Denmark the fact is beginning to be well understood, which explains the searching inquiries that have been made into the situations of the countries named and the preparations they are making to strengthen their defences. Of naval defence Belgium has none, but the last act of King Leopold was to sign the new military law. In Holland the situation is recognised to be fraught with difficulties, and in many quarters there appears to be a fear, by taking defensive steps of offending a very powerful neighbour. Denmark has not entered too soon upon a large scheme intended to improve the defences of the capital and other important points. On the land side the fortifications of Copenhagen are altogether out of date, and considerable works are to be undertaken on the sea front. For the latter purpose about a million sterling will be required, of which one half will be devoted to the purchase of guns and ammunition. The Charlottenlund battery will be strengthened, and the Middelgrund, Trekroner, Mellemfort, and Provestens forts modernised. The strongest of the new forts will be on the Saltholm flat in about 15ft. of water, and will be constructed on the model of the Middelgrund fort. Another fort will be in shallow water at Dragor some 450yards from the shore, and there will be three new batteries, of which one will be at Saltholm and the others on the southern coast of Amager. According to the "Berlingske Tidende" these works will be put in hand forthwith, while other fortifications for the defence of Zealand—two "wing" forts, a battery at the entrance to the Isefjord, and works at the Smaalandsfarvand—will have to be delayed for some years. Meanwhile the field army and its reserve are being set on a somewhat better footing.

The reorganisation of the Russian General Staff and in relation thereto the transformation of the Nicholas General Staff Academy into a Military Academy, appear to encounter some hostile criticism. The general idea of the change is that the academy shall no longer be chiefly devoted to the training of staff officers, but somewhat after the manner of the German War Academy, shall have for its real purpose an increase of the scientific knowledge of the general body of officers. But it appears that only those officers who have gone through the whole course will be appointed to the General Staff, while those who have undergone only part of the training will be permanently excluded. German critics, on whose comments these remarks are based, seem to think that the formation of a real General Staff of the German pattern will be exceedingly difficult in these conditions. Another defect is that there are to be special academies for training in gunnery science, engineering, and military law, so that the idea of a military university is excluded, though a good scheme would have provided that these subjects should be confided to faculties of the same institution, whereby unity of doctrine and co-ordination of effort would be attainable. Many officers think that their interests will suffer, through the creation of a sort of General Staff caste, and that the Army will not gain all that is expected. It is said, sarcastically, that the professors of the newly reorganised academy will not only deliver lectures, but will produce "epoch-making" works. The glamour of the old Nicholas Academy has departed, and in its place will rise an institution ruled more by professors than soldiers. It is necessary of course, to guard against hasty judgments on this matter. German opinion and that of some disappointed officers is not, perhaps the best basis for the formation of a sound opinion on this question. The views expressed are interesting nevertheless, and have some relationship to analogous conditions prevailing in this country. Perhaps the Russians will find that the advantage of their new Staff will counterbalance the admitted disadvantages.

In reviewing the naval year in Germany, Ueberall is well pleased with what has been accomplished, though the year saw no change in the Navy Law. As to the advances made to the German Government by this country with a view to a possible limitation of naval armaments, which question has again been mysteriously raised, the German paper says that they were made in an unofficial way, and that the manner in which they were received by the Budget Committee and dealt with by the Imperial Chancellor were worthy of the situation, and gave great satisfaction to the country. The best answer that have been given to the proposals, says Ueberall, was that given by the Reichstage when it voted the naval credits without debate. The same organ of German naval opinion says that the country is practically united on the naval question. The Social Democrats, it is true, are in opposition, but they will not influence policy. Some opposition comes also from those who think that it might be better to build destroyers than "Dreadnoughts" and generally to devote more attention to coast defence than to the attempt to create great sea forces. But these again are not authorities in any way likely to stem the tide. Certainly the German Government cannot entertain any proposals for limitation until the completion of the work authorized by that very expensive and flexible measure, the German Navy Law. More likely is that from 1912 onward eight large armoured vessels will be laid down to make a reality that material reserve which is to be provided under the Law.

It is the misfortune of the French Navy that, through the restriction of monetary supplies and the rise of divergence schools of naval thought it has consigned to a position of inferiority, which may, perhaps, be definite and final. There could be no better example for ourselves—and others—of the immense danger of allowing anything to impede the adequate development of naval forces. According to the latest estimate of the number of ships required to complete an establishment of 28 or 30 battleships, 16 or 18 must be built. The new Minister wished to procure in 1910 some provision for the programme so far as it extends to the building of six or seven ships; but the Minister of Finance objects, and only two ships can be laid down in the present year, without further provision. If it be assumed that these ships can be completed within three years—an assumption which the history of French shipbuilding hardly justifies—it is necessary to look forward to the year 1921 or thereabouts for the completion of the programme. There are in France four private yards capable, or that can readily be made capable of the building of the battleships of 23,000 tons which are intended, and it would seem only reasonable that three should be laid down every year, but, as every ship costs not less than £2,000,000, the Minister of Finance will not hear of it. He is supported in his attitude by a strong protest that is being made against the building of these big ships, and by the old cry for reduced displacement. The burden is heavy upon every nation, but it will have to be borne at the peril of relative loss of power.

The Germans hesitated a long time before deciding to arm their "Dreadnoughts" with 12in. guns. They assumed that their 11in. was equal to our bigger gun, but their new ships will nevertheless mount the heavier weapon ordnance. In the United States Navy the "Arkansas" and "Wyoming" will carry 12 guns of the bigger calibre, 50 calibres long, and of a type that has developed an initial velocity of 3,030 foot-seconds and a muzzle energy of 52,500 foot tons, while at 17,000 yards the dispersion was less than 100 yards. But, like ourselves, the Americans are not satisfied, and are proposing a large calibre still. Whether the 14in., which, as well as its mounting, they have constructed will be adopted for later ships will depend upon many circumstances. It is to fire a projectile of 1,400lb. with a velocity of 2,600 foot-seconds. Advances in gunnery and gun construction continue, and in the matter of projectiles "certain improvements in form" have resulted in a material increase of range, flatter trajectory, greater danger space, and increased striking velocity and penetration at long ranges.

It would go far to satisfy many of those who, though unaffected by the war scares, are yet jealous of the efficiency of the Navy, if Mr. McKenna would make some announcement in regard to our reserves of stores and naval guns. These are the two points upon which a good deal of doubt exists, and although it is a question which is generally shelved with the reply that it is not in the public interest to give any information, there is a widespread impression at the present time that this official excuse merely covers up a shortage in both these important and essential elements of naval efficiency. If we have

a sufficiency of reserves of stores and guns, there can surely be no harm done in making the statement asked for. It is always possible for the public to obtain facts about the ships and the men, if they wish to do so, but with regard to the other matters the official publications are silent. The number of ships in hand, and the probable dates for their completion, are at the disposal of anybody that cares to seek for them. As to the manning of the fleet, we have the fact that for the recent manœuvres, when so many vessels were commissioned, no difficulty in the supply of any rank or rating occurred. The shortage in this respect will come in a few years hence if we do not begin to increase the numbers with the estimates of 1910-11. What is wanted is equally authoritative information about the reserves of stores and guns.

Since last we referred to the matter, writes the Army and Navy Gazette" another important capture of rifles and ammunition has been made by one of the ships of the East Indies Squadron. The circumstance was notable from the fact that a landing party was employed to effect the seizure of the contraband goods, instead of these being taken from a native dhow, as has been the case on previous occasions. The capture was effected at Pishkan in Baluchistan on New Year's Day by a force from the cruiser "Perseus," which had only relieved the "Lapwing" for duty in the Persian Gulf in the middle of December. The landing party marched six miles inland, and destroyed 650 rifles and 100,000 rounds of ammunition which were being guarded by Afghans. It is quite evident that every effort is being made to stop this traffic in arms and ammunition in the Persian Gulf and along the seaboard of Baluchistan, and at one time recently all save one of the ships of the East Indies Squadron were on the Makran coast. An appropriate recognition of the work of the officers and men engaged on this duty, such as we have frequently advocated, was made early last year by the passing of an Order in Council sanctioning the payment of climatic allowances in respect of naval service in the Persian Gulf at the rate of 2s. a day to each commissioned officer, 1s. a day to each warrant officer, and 6d. a day to each of the rest of the ship's company. This is at a similar rate to the climate allowances granted for service on the China rivers, and payment of it is to be made under the same conditions.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT AND AUDITORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention having been drawn to the letter, addressed by the Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to the Bombay Government renbove, I beg to draw attention to the following vitally important facts which, I have no doubt, will meet with due consideration.

The Chamber's recommendation embodied in para. 4 of the said letter is, I am afraid, made in absence of the statistical facts about the Accountancy Profession in England and India, and this is a matter of every day comment among the leading and reputed members of the Profession. The recommendation as it stands is rather perplexing to many practising Accountants.

It absolutely omits, it is confidently believed through a sheer mistake, the mention of the persons at present in practice as Public Accountants and those duly qualified by examinations of other Societies than the Chartered and the Incorporated, and it is really hard to understand how the knowledge of an Accountant in a Bank or a Commercial Firm could be adapted to the requirements of the varied nature of professional work: how he is supposed to possess the professional knowledge and skill of a Public Accountant and Auditor is all but inconceivable. And apart from the question of distinguishing the respectability of one concern from the other, the said recommendation looks a bit like recommending the Solicitors' principal clerks to be allowed to practise as Solicitors.

I have already addressed a letter to the Hon. Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, drawing his attention to the facts and in view of these circumstances it is confidently hoped the recommendation will be suitably amended.

Indeed nothing could be better than for the Indian Chamber and the Government to follow the policy of the Transvaal Government who have already deemed fit to register the profession by recognising the six existing Societies of Accountants and Auditors of London, and the attitude of the British Parliament at home towards the Bill seeking a monopoly for one or more Societies is plain as daylight. While writing this my attention is drawn to a letter addressed by Mr. S. B. Bilimoria, a leading and reputed member of the profession to the Under-secretary to Government and I am in perfect accord with the form of recommendation suggested by him and a perusal of the Bill mentioned in his letter will much enlighten the public mind as to the position of the Accountancy profession in England.

Although as pointed out in my letter to the Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, I am prepared to prove by indisputable statistics substantiated by conclusive evidence that the chartered or the incorporated Accountants can in no way whatsoever claim a greater privilege or status than members of the Societies like the Central Association of Accountants, Corporation of Accountants, etc., many members of the former body being themselves Incorporated Accountants, I for one have always advocated and am strongly in favour of a local examination being held by the Indian Government for admitting persons into the fold of Accountancy Profession, which will undoubtedly give a greater status to the profession and provide absolute safety of public interests. A local society of Accountants and Auditors then on the principle of those in England will not be a difficult accomplishment. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has also to some extent upheld this view and it is to be hoped that the Indian Government will adopt such recommendation and act on the same broad lines as the Transvaal Government has done.—Yours, etc.,

M. L. KHERGAMVALLA, F.A.A.,
Associated Accountant (London.)

THE MOHURRUM CELEBRATION

Riot at Surat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JANUARY 24.

As a result of the ill-feeling between Bohras and Sunnis on *Katal* night the Sunni and Bohra hotels at Kanpith were mutually boycotted by Bohras and Sunnis. Last night several Bohras were sitting on a hotel belonging to one Hasan when they were attacked by several Sunnis with sticks. One Bohra struck a Sunni named Banumia with an iron bar causing a serious wound in his head. Almost immediately a large crowd of Sunnis and Bohras ran out from Barhanpuri Bhagal with big sticks and iron bars and began rioting. The shopkeepers closed their shops and the Deputy Police Superintendent, Mr. Shirgavkar, and Police Inspector, Mr. Mansingji, quickly came on the scene and called out 50 of the armed police and stationed them in different places. The mutton markets and slaughter-houses were closed this morning, but subsequently were opened by police persuasion. Yesterday a deputation of several Bohras and Sunnis waited on the Police Superintendent, Mr. Boyd, and expressed regret for what had occurred on *Katal* night and promised to preserve order. The police have taken necessary precautions to prevent further mischief

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 24.

The Mohurrum passed off quietly here. The distinguishing feature was the absence of any enthusiasm and the small number of tazias. Some Sunnis went from here to Barabanki to bring out Jhandas and sing the praises of the four prophets.

A SEDITIONIST GOES MAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 24.

Krishnaswamy Sarma, convicted in connection with the Karur Sedition case and undergoing imprisonment in Bellary Jail, is said to have gone mad and been taken to the lunatic asylum here.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

This short narration will give Your Excellency an idea about the nature, the position and the surroundings of the building in which the different offices and courts are at present lodged. The necessity and urgency of having a Secretariat building providing suitable quarters for all the offices of the State amid healthy surroundings is therefore very clear. While this State was under British management during the minority of my predecessor, the administrator, Colonel Kennedy, felt the great want for such a building. He had plans and estimates prepared and foundations were also built opposite the Jubillie Hall and Vibhaji Park for a Secretariat building. The great famine of 1900 and a succession one after another of lean years following the great famine, necessitated the definite postponement of taking the work in hand and bringing it to a completion. After a careful consideration, I have come to the conclusion that *the place where the foundations for a Secretariat* were laid during the administration is not a suitable one. It is a closed and a narrow space and the foundations are laid on a very small scale. A building of this kind if taken in hand at all, must be so constructed as to be of service for a long time to come, anticipating as far as possible, all future requirements. After full deliberation, therefore, I have decided to select the present spot which is both spacious and open on all sides and also much nearer to my residence without being unduly far away from the city. The plan will show that adequate and ample provision for all offices and courts is made therein. Under the present arrangement my moffussil subjects who have business in the different offices and courts not exactly knowing where to find them owing to their location in different parts of the town and in different nooks and corners, get confused and are greatly inconvenienced. Again the offices being far apart, there being no common place of meeting where my different officers can meet and discuss subjects in which consultation is necessary, much time is unfortunately wasted in correspondence and work is unduly delayed and is not so satisfactorily done as would otherwise be possible. The bringing together of all offices under one roof with ample accommodation and amid healthy surroundings will be greatly conducive to the convenience of my people, to the despatch and efficiency of work, to economy by a reduction of staff, to co-operation, friendly association and promotion of a healthy spirit among my officers, and to facility of supervision and control. The building will be a one-storied one and will consist of a main block 450 feet long and 300 feet broad, two wings each 250 feet long and 50 feet broad. It is estimated to cost Rs. 6,40,000. Without detaining Your Excellency any further or exhausting the patience of ladies and gentlemen who have kindly honoured me by their presence here, I proceed to request Your Excellency to add to the many favours Your Excellency has kindly bestowed upon me by performing the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Jamnagar Secretariat.

His Excellency, having declared the stone to be well and truly laid, gave his reply in terms already published.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

The final ceremony in which H. E. was principally engaged in the Jamnagar programme, took place at five o'clock at Vijarkhi. His Excellency and the Jam Sahib arrived together by motor-car and directly they had reached their seats in the shamiana, which had been pitched on the hills guarding the tank, His Highness delivered his explanatory speech. He said:—

Your Excellency,—I feel much indebted to Your Excellency for having so readily consented to honour us here at some inconvenience and trouble of having to travel 8 miles from your camp. The opening ceremony of the Jamnagar city water work was performed by Sir Phillip Wodehouse on 31st December 1874. The water works are of a very simple character and consist of a natural well and an engine and pump to lift the water into a small reservoir from which by pipes the water is distributed into the town. The supply of water is not very copious, but it has served its purpose well so far. The rav or well is perenially supplied with water by a natural spring. The flow of the stream became very weak in the great famine year of 1900 1901 and consequently another was dug close by. The difficulty was just tided over with great inconvenience and hardship to the people who suffered owing to a want of sufficient supply of pure and potable water. To provide against such an emergency if ever it arises in the future, it is necessary to have recourse to measures which would ensure a constant and copious supply of good water. The scheme worked out at present not only will provide against such an emergency, but will also place ample water within easy reach of the poorest in the town for their everyday wants. The scheme is as follows:—The Vijarkhi tank which has an area of 493 acres and was built and completed at a cost of Rs. 2,98,730, has at its present weir height viz., reduced level 53 a capacity of 204,580,847 cubic feet between the discharge outlet which is at reduced level 26 feet and the top of the present weir. The weir is left incomplete and so constructed that it could be raised to a reduced level 60 feet. The capacity of the tank from the discharge outlet to reduced level 60 is 389,000,000 cubic feet. The catchment area of the tank is 12 square miles. The average rainfall is about 15 inches there. Calculating the run off as one-fourth of the actual rainfall about 104,544,000 cubic feet of water will be collected in the tank in the year of an average rainfall. Therefore the necessary additional quantity required to fill the tank at the present height of its weir i.e. 53 reduced level is 100,036,847 cubic feet and at the height of 60 reduced level is 284,456,000 cubic feet. At 6 1-2 miles from the tank and at about 12 miles from Jamnagar near the village of "Bhalaani-Mota" upstream the river Nani Fulzar, there is a narrow gorge in the river about 800 feet wide. It is contemplated to form a reservoir there by building a masonry weir. This reservoir will feed the Vijarkhi tank and will also form an independent reservoir sufficient to supply water for irrigating about 1,823 acres of land. The gathering ground of the valley above this new weir is 41 square miles. With an average rainfall of 15 inches and with a run off one-fourth of the actual rainfall there will be 357,192,000 cubic feet of water coming into the new reservoir. The average inflow of the river will be just sufficient to make up the loss by evaporation and percolation. The capacity of the proposed tank between the lowest outlet reduced level 90 and the top of the weir reduced level 130 will be 182,379,750 cubic feet and consequently the run off in the tank of 3,571,192,000 cubic feet of water will leave a balance of 174,817,050 cubic feet of water for supply to the Vijarkhi tank. The weir of the Vijarkhi tank is raised to a height of reduced level 56 will be sufficient to hold up this quantity of water. THE WHOLE SCHEME scheme of the new Bhalsan tank together with the cost of raising the weir of the Vijarkhi tank is estimated to cost about 3,59,929 rupees made up as follows:—The new weir dam Rs. 1,76,087; canal serving as a feeder to the Vijarkhi tank Rs. 1,29,831; new canal Rs. 30,000; raising of the Vijarkhi weir Rs. 15,000; total Rs. 3,50,929. If the whole of the water of both the Vijarkhi and the Bhalsan tanks is applied to irrigation purposes alone, it would be sufficient to irrigate an area of 3,571 acres i.e. 1,748 by Vijarkhi and 1,823 by the Bhalsan tank on the basis of 1,000,000 feet of water per acre per crop. Calculating the water rate for irrigation at four rupees per acre the revenue should be rupees 14,285 from this source. Deducting about Rs. 1,000 per annum for maintenance charges the net revenue will be Rs. 13,284 which is equal to 4 per cent on the capital outlay. Besides this, the indiriet advantages to the cultivators from the greater yield of irrigated crops and as a provision against scanty rainfall may well be taken into account. But I find by experience that the cultivators are very slow in realising the value of the facilities placed at their door and in taking due and proper advantage of them. The Vijarkhi tank, although ready and its water available since 1903, is lying idle yielding hardly any revenue to the State since the cultivators have been averse to take advantage of it. To educate them in this matter the State had to impose special disabilities on those cultivators who could not use its water to their own advantage. This has produced some effect and it is to be hoped that their apathy will soon be replaced by an eager desire to profit by the facilities placed at their doors. It would not be out of place to mention that an experiment on a fairly large scale for growing Spence cotton by taking advantage of the Vijarkhi tank water has been set on foot. Five hundred acres of land are set apart for plantation of this cotton under the special supervision of Mr. Spence himself, who has discovered the seed from which this cotton is grown. The prospects held out are rosy if all that is claimed for the enterprise comes true it will open out a great field for agricultural industry with an almost inexhaustable demand. Coming, however, to the subject of water works, it is contemplated that the Vijarkhi tank water should be taken by means of cisterns to supply water in Jamnagar the necessary plant for the arrangement and the laying out of pipes is estimated to cost about rupees 4,99,999. Water can flow through the cisterns to Jamnagar as a natural gradient. The daily supply per head of population be about from 15 to 20 gallons. This constant and unfailing source of supply in addition to the present rav or well will be a great boon and a sure provision against water famine and will be quite sufficient for all the wants of Jamnagar city for a long time to come. There is a alternative scheme to the one with which I have dealt at some length to-day. This scheme is to build a tank at Naghuna and if possible to join this with Vijarkhi. The prospects of irrigating good land by the latter scheme are very great, but I do not propose to weary Your Excellency with the details or figures of the alternative scheme to-day. I will, therefore, with very great pleasure and gratification request you to perform the ceremony of initiating the water works which will be of such great public utility for the future, and I beg of you to accept my deep appreciation and gratitude for the honour you have done us to-day by performing this auspicious ceremony.

His Excellency then advanced to the end of a shamiana and turning a key set a fountain playing. He also unveiled a memorial tablet and returning to the shamiana made his reply to the Jam's speech.

In the evening His Excellency and Staff attended a second State banquet and afterwards witnessed an extensive illumination of the city and fire works display.

SHRI BHAGVATSINGJI INSTITUTE.

Laying of Foundation Stone.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, JANUARY 24.

The Governor, staff and party left Jamnagar on Sunday night and arrived at Gondal at 10-30 this morning. Only a five hours' stay was made there. His Excellency was met by the Thakore Saheb, the Heir-Apparent and State officers and after the usual Durbar at the station the following institutions were visited and inspected by the Governor with the Thakore Saheb:—The Girasia College, the Asylum, the Hospital, the Girls' High School and the recently built Orphanage. The Governor then laid the foundation-stone of the Jubilee Hall to be built at a cost of half a lakh as a fitting memorial to the completion of twenty five years of the Thakor Saheb's beneficent rule. Altogether nearly a lakh has been subscribed by the public for the Hall to be used as a technical and industrial institute. Junagad was reached at five. The Governor was received by the Nawab in full state.

In laying the foundation stone at Gondal to-day of Shri Bhagvatsingji Silver Jubillee Institute, to be erected by public subscription to commemorate the Silver Jubillee of the Thakor Saheb, H. E. the Governor said:—

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen, It gives a very great pleasure to me to be present on this most interesting occasion which I think I might say, is a unique occasion because it expresses in a spontaneous way an outburst of loyal recognition by Your Highness's subjects of the estimable services of their Chief. In the Durbar at Rajkot I alluded to the historic interest which attaches to the family to which Your Highness belongs, Gondal, I understand, is an off-shoot from Rajkot which is in an off-shoot from Jamnagar where I have just been spending a most delightful time, but I think Your Highness is indeed fortunate that your ancestors carved out this charming State from one of the most fertile parts of Kathiawar. As has been said in Mr. Bezanji Merwanji's address Your Highness has had

A BRILLIANT CAREER

after assuming charge of the State at a very early age. Your Highness sought education in Europe which I should think is a unique experience. The State before Your Highness's time had been under British administration and I am very glad that you succeeded to a well filled treasury and a number of public works of importance had just been begun. The confidence which the Bombay Government placed in Your Highness has been abundantly justified by the way in which you set yourself to improve and extend largely the great public works which we have to-day admired and to do everything in your power to promote the welfare, happiness and prosperity, of your people.

Railways, roads and charitable institutions, springing up everywhere, have marked Your Highness's rule and even when you left your State for a short time, I understand, you still kept a watchful eye on its interests and under your Dewan. Thus assisted and advised by you the State continued to progress. I am told that Your Highness began your career at the Rajkumar College and I am sure you must possess grateful memories of that time and that you will continue to take a warm interest in the College. I am sure it must be an encouragement to the College to know that it was the first institution to undertake the education of a Chief who has proved so extremely worthy. I know well that Your Highness has a taste for medicine and there can be no more useful knowledge for a ruler to have in a State like this and the knowledge you acquired in taking your medical course at Edinburgh must have been of very great service to you in connection with the institution for the relief of sickness and suffering which we have seen to-day. I should like to say of

THE GIRASIA COLLEGE

that I have never seen a more remarkable institution. It provides for the children of these fathers whose means do not allow them to send their sons to the Wadwhan College, an excellent education which must be of great value to them in after years and must tend to raise their status in the country. Your Highness has carried on many charitable and other public works. There is, I understand, a fine water supply, and irrigation works and one cannot drive through this beautiful city without feeling that a watchful eye has been upon its public institutions for years and that indeed everything possible has been done to promote the health and prosperity of the people.

THE RANI SAHEB.

There is another feature which renders this assembly unique in presence of Her Highness the Rani Saheb who has been described in the address as one who has been a veritable mother to the people in times of distress. Anxious care for the little ones has been shown by Her Highness in the provision of the new orphanage which we have just seen and I know also that she has devoted herself to female education to which I attach the greatest importance and I understand that the Kumar Saheb is in charge of the important State department of education and has proved himself highly, fitted after his excellent training, for that high office. He is, I am sure, a valuable and great helper to his father and I am quite certain that he will prove a worthy successor to his father in days which I hope are long distant.

We are told that the objects for which this Jubilee Hall are to be used have not been finally settled, but I trust that whatever is ultimately decided I am quite sure that the fine building which will arise on this site will do much promote the welfare and enlightenment of the people of Gondal. I trust that the technical and industrial aspect of the institution will not be forgotten because I believe thoroughly in the value of technical education not merely in promoting industry, but in their practical value in acting as a check to the too speculative philosophy of which there is so much in India. I am sure that a more fitting memorial to the 25 years of Your Highness' beneficent rule could not have been chosen than this Jubilee Hall. I look upon Gondal State as a monument of what can be done by an enlightened and able Chief when relieved from the great expense of having to defend himself.

I know that Your Highness will loyally support the Government in keeping the State free from the evil influences and pernicious teaching of which we see so much in India now because I know that you understand that the propaganda is directed not only against the British Government but against all forms of Government including the authority of Indian Chiefs. You agree with me, I am sure, that unless we check this evil influence, the progress and happiness of the people of India will be retarded.

I thank you for the cordial expressions of welcome to myself in the address which I warmly appreciate. I wish your Highness long life to carry on the beneficent work with which Your Highness's name will always be associated and I wish to the good people of Gondal happiness and prosperity.

STATE LUNCHEON AT GONDAL.

The Governor's Toast.

The Governor in replying to the toast of his health, proposed by H. H. the Thakor Saheb, after luncheon at Gondal to-day, said:—Your Highness, I thank you very much for the kindly terms you have used in proposing my health. I agree with you in what you said about the distemper in India. I hope it is only a distemper, but we must deal with it with a firm and strong hand. What I hope is that we may be able to show that while a strong hand is necessary it does not mean in the least that we are less sympathetic; in fact it is one way of showing that we are sympathetic with India because there is nothing more certain than that an outbreak of anarchy will bring misery and suffering to millions of people. This visit has been extremely pleasant in enabling me to renew my acquaintance with your Highnesses and to gain some insight into the words for the benefit of your people which you have carried out and my only regret is that my visit has had to be of such a short duration.

QUICKSAND IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

The Calcutta Corporation and general public are watching with interest the discovery of a quicksand in the busy quarter of the fringe area where excavations are being made in connection with the fringe area railway scheme. There were about 50 men employed on the excavations and they had got down to a distance of about eight feet when they struck on very soft ground. Small water springs came up and the further the men dug down the greater became the outrush of water. Pumps were then brought into use and it was then found that the depth had gone down from eight to 22 feet. A huge quantity of sand is being discharged from pumps. It is of light slate colour and is mixed with water to a consistency of quicksand.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

42nd Deoli Regiment.—Lieutenant A. D. Connor, Double Company officer, to be pro tem Double Company Commander, vice Captain A. G. M. Hogg appointed Recruiting Staff Officer. Dated 5th October.

45th Rattray's Sikhs.—Captain F. S. Kees, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, vice Major F. T. Stewart, appointed 2nd in Command. Dated 25th April.

The appointment of Lieutenant A. P. Harrison, 116th Mahrattas, to be pro tem Double Company Commander, is cancelled.

HIGH COURT.

CLAIM ON ALLEGED FORGED DRAFT.

Before Mr. Justice Russell.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LD. VS. THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LD.

For the Plaintiff:—Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company.

For the Defendant:—The Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Company.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff to recover Rs. 10,000 for moneys paid by the defendants on the 2nd October, 1905, on a forged draft as mentioned in the plaint with interest and costs.

The plaintiffs stated that they were a banking company having their head office in Lahore and branches at Amritsar, Mooltan, Bombay and other places. In the year 1905, the plaintiffs had no branch in Bombay. The defendants were also a banking company, having their head office in England and branches at Bombay and other places. In November 1904, an account was opened by the plaintiffs in the books of the defendants and it was agreed that the plaintiffs and their branches should draw upon the said account. Plaintiffs forwarded to the defendants in Bombay a list of the officers authorised to sign for the plaintiffs and the specimen signatures, including the signature of Madho Ram, the Manager of the Amritsar branch. After that the plaintiffs' head office and the branches operated upon the account by drawing drafts on the defendants in Bombay in favour of persons to whom the money was due. In October, 1905, a letter of advice was received by the defendants in Bombay, purporting to come from the Amritsar branch of the plaintiffs, advising that a draft of Rs. 10,000 was drawn in favour of one Nehalchand. A draft for Rs. 10,000 purporting to be drawn by Madho Ram in favour of Nehalchand was presented to the defendant Bank who paid the amount of the draft to the person presenting it. The defendant entered the payment in the plaintiff's pass-book and sent the same to the plaintiffs at Lahore. Plaintiffs came to know upon making inquiries that the letter of advice and the draft had not been drawn and signed by Madho Ram, but were forgeries. Plaintiffs without delay, gave information that the letter of advice and the draft were forgeries, but the defendants still claimed to be entitled to debit the sum to the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs further said that the defendants acted without proper care and caution and were guilty of negligence in making the payment. In June, 1907, at the trial of one Divichand for cheating the Magistrate, found that the letter of advice and the draft were forgeries. Defendants had declined to pay and repudiated all liability in connection therewith.

The defendants, in their written statement, did not admit that the letter of advice and the draft had not in fact been signed and drawn by Madho Ram but were forgeries and that the name "Nehalchand" inserted therein were a fictitious name and the defendants put the plaintiffs to strict proof of the allegations. The defendants believed that both the documents bore the genuine signatures of Madho Ram, and they submitted that they were justified in paying the draft and in debiting the amount thereof to the plaintiffs. The defendants denied that they acted without proper care and caution and were guilty of negligence in paying the draft for Rs. 10,000. They further contended that even if the signature of Madho Ram was a forgery (which they did not admit) and by reason thereof the amount of the draft was paid by the defendants to a person not entitled thereto, the same was wholly due to the negligence of the plaintiffs, and they submitted that on payment thereof they became and were entitled to debit the plaintiffs with the sum and that they were not liable to the plaintiffs for the sum or any part thereof. They submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The case is proceeding.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION IN INDIA.

A meeting of the Bombay medical profession will be held on Wednesday.

The following letter has been issued signed by fifty prominent Indian members of the Bombay medical profession:—

SIR,—In response to the reiterated desire, expressed by a very large number of duly qualified medical practitioners, that a meeting of the medical profession should be called to give it an opportunity to express and forward to Government its views and opinions on the question of the Medical Registration Act now under discussion at the instance of the Surgeon-General by the various medical societies in Bombay, we consider it our duty to call a meeting and we hereby do so, of all duly qualified medical practitioners—male and female—of Bombay at the Presidency Association Room, Apollo Bunder, on Wednesday the 26th of January 1910 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in order to discuss, record and forward to Government its opinion on the proposed Registration Act on behalf and in the name of the medical profession of Bombay. In order to guard against all misunderstanding, we beg to state that the expression "Bombay Medical Profession" is always understood to include graduates of the Grant Medical College who had obtained their diploma before 1886, and only such Bombay medical practitioners—male and female—who hold degrees or diplomas from Indian, British, Colonial or Foreign Universities or Colleges recognized by the General Medical Councils of Great Britain and Ireland and are therefore registrable in the whole of the British Empire; and that at the meeting of the profession which we have called, only persons above described will be allowed to attend, take part and vote.

The following draft resolutions, were prepared by the Committee, appointed by the preliminary meeting of duly qualified medical practitioners, held on Monday, the 13th December 1909, at Dr. K. M. Dubash's rooms at Charney Road, on the lines adopted by that meeting, to be submitted for consideration by the meeting of the medical profession to be held on Wednesday 26th January 1910.

I. That whereas duly qualified medical men in India are liable to be and are actually, confounded by the lay public with non-qualified medical practitioners such as,

(a) Those who have studied in, and passed out after certain examinations from Government Medical Schools and Colleges e. g., hospital Assistants and Military Assistant Surgeons;

(b) Those who have studies in, and passed out after certain examinations from, Medical Schools conducted by private agencies, e. g., Ayur Vedic School, etc.

(c) Those who have gone through a part or the whole of the full course of studies for, but who have not succeeded in obtaining a degree or diploma;

(d) Those who practise medicine in one or more of its branches without any systematic study of the science as a whole, or without having passed any examinations, e. g., old compounders, bonesetters, occulist, and curers of piles, leprosy, etc.;

(e) Vaids and Hakims (they, constituting a separate class in themselves are more easily differentiated);

This meeting is of opinion that, in recognition of the high standard of medical education and with a view to safeguarding the legitimate interests of duly qualified medical men who hold high academic distinction of University degrees and diplomas recognized by the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland and are therefore registrable in the whole of the British Empire, and further, with a view to enabling the lay public to distinguish between duly qualified medical men and non-qualified medical practioners described in classes a, b, c, d, and e, a Medical Registration Act is desirable.

II. That a Registration Act is desirable for the whole of India, including Burma and that a beginning should be made in this direction by applying it to important centres such as the Presidency towns and other large cities.

III. That the Register under the Act should contain the names of duly qualified medical men only. By the expression, duly qualified medical men or duly qualified medical practitioners is to be understood all persons, male or female, who hold degrees or diplomas from Indian, British Colonial or Foreign Universities or Colleges, recognized by the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland, and those Graduates of the Grant Medical College who obtained their diploma before 1886.

The meeting is aware that Government employ a large number of non-qualified medical practitioners described in class (a); and if for this reason Government are not willing to pass an Act containing the names solely of duly qualified medical men as defined above, the meeting is of opinion that Government be respectfully requested to drop the question of the Registration Act for the present, as in the opinion of this meeting the inclusion of any other than duly qualified medical men will be derogatory to the status and position in the British Empire of those duly qualified, prejudicial to their legitimate interests in India, and useless, misleading and mischievous to the public.

IV. That the privileges to be granted to those on the Register may be

(a) Full recognition by courts of law and other public bodies and under Factory and other acts, of medical, lunacy and death certificates signed by them;

(b) Power to sue in courts of law for medical attendance and other medical charges.

In case the Act is applied to the whole of India, these privilege-clauses be applied to such Presidency towns and other important cities as are fit to enjoy them, i. e., containing sufficient number of duly qualified medical men and not standing in need of employing non-qualified medical men in any but subordinate positions in which they need not be called upon to give evidence or sign certificates independently.

V. (a) That in case the Act is passed for the whole of India, including Burma, the constitution of the Medical Council to be formed under the Act and to be called the General Medical Council of India may be as follows:—

(a) Three members nominated by Government.

(b) Two members elected by the officers of the Indian Medical Service in the whole of India, including Burma.

(c) Two members elected by the officers of the Civil Assistant Surgeon Class in the whole of India, including Burma.

(d) One representative of each University in India (in all five members)

(e) Two members elected by the registered medical practitioners not belonging to either of the Services mentioned in (b) and (c), and residing within of the following University circles, namely Calcutta, each Madras and Bombay, (making in all six members)

(f) One elected by the registered medical practitioners, not belonging to either of the services mentioned in (b) and (c) and residing within each of the following University circles, namely Punjab and Allahabad (making in all two members.)

(g) One member elected by the registered medical practitioners, not belonging to either of the Services mentioned in (b) and c, and residing in Burma.

Plurality of votes not to be allowed and members to retire every five years, but be eligible for re-election.

Branch Councils may be created for each Presidency or Province consisting of those members of the General Medical Council who belong to that particular Presidency or Province.

Those only to be eligible to vote and to be elected to the Medical Council whose names are on the Register.

(b) That if the Act is to be applied to the Bombay Presidency alone, the constitution of the Council may be as below:—

(a) Two members nominated by Government.

(b) One member elected by the officers of the Indian Medical Service in the Bombay Presidency.

(c) One member elected by the officers of the Civil Assistant Surgeon Class in the Bombay Presidency.

(d) One member elected by the Bombay University.

(e) Two members elected by the duly qualified medical men in Bombay City, not beloging to either of the services mentioned in (b) and (c.)

(f) Two members elected by the duly qualified medical men in the Bombay Presidency, not included in (e,) and not belonging to either of the Services mentioned in (b) and (c.)

Plurality of votes not to be allowed and members to retire every five years, but be eligible for re-election.

Those only to be eligible to vote and to be elected to the Medical Council whose names are on the Register.

VI. That the powers of the Indian Medical Council, or the Bombay Medical Council, may be the same as those possessed by the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland, with such modifications as may be deemed necessitated under the circumstances peculiar to this country.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Sixth Extra Meeting.

Yesterday being a working day the number of punters on the Turf was a smaller than on previous occasions. A card of eight events was presented and the handicaps were so well judged that it was very difficult to spot the favourite. The local jockeys being individually favourite of the public, the betting depended in some cases upon the mount. The finishes in most of the races were excellent as would be seen from the results. The honour of the day was devided between Southall and Brown, the former having a lion's share of the total wins. Little Nursery Plate was divided into "three races," and in the first one Southall on Siriska snatched a victory out of Majesty who was urged hard by Hoyt. *Fado who was made hot favourite was no where,* and Golden Pleasure, last meeting's favourite, would not do much. Second race surprised the turf when Karrar, a outsider, rushed first against the odds of 20. The totalizator paid Rs. 666 to Rs. 10 and Revolver, Crown and Reaper were in demand and they were placed 2nd, 3rd and 4th respectively and Nassibdar the favourite justified the very poor prices paid against him, but his admirers lacked him till the ring of start, Chusen Gate Plate also had a favourite for the winner and the punters were rewarded for backing him. Ashroff, who was also made a favourite and largely backed by the public, was overtaken by Shanvar who was landed home just safe by Southall. The win was by head only. Snodown Plate was a Waller's race. Brown once more pleased his backers bringing Resewater in front of the judge's box winning only by a neck. Churni Road Plate was another surprise bringing Rs 285 to the luck ticket holder in the totalizator for Mahan. Amood's place brought Rs. 88 on the machine. This was Southall's best effort of the afternoon. The last two races were Nursery Plate divided and the favourite Tajilmulk and Sulaik won respectively. The details are:—

A LITTLE NURSERY PLATE—(Divided) Distance—5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 400; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. For Arabs 13-3 and under landed since 1st July 1909, 13-3, to carry 8st 12lbs. W. I. T.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Siriska 8st 13lbs.....Southall 1
Mr Abdoola Mahalla's Majesty 8st 6lbs.....Hoyt 2
Mr Elia Abdul Noor's Kamil Pasha 8st 6lbs Evans 3

ALSO RAN:—Golden Measure (8st 13lbs); Serjeant (8st 6lbs); Fads (8st); Sadee (8st 3lbs); Kafoor (7st 11lbs); Dohan (7st 8lbs Local (7st 5lbs).

STARTING PRICES:—Siriska 2 to 1; Majesty 4 to 1; Kamil Pasha 5 to 1; Fads 3 to 2; on the rest were 8 and 10.

THE RACE:—Won by 1-2 a length, 3 lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 9 secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 30-8 for winner and 17,38 and 17 for places.

A LITTLE NURSERY PLATE.—Divided.

Mr Essa Mulla Sulleman's Karrar 8st.....Hazza 1
Mr Ebrahim Effendi's Revolver 8st 6lbs.....Evans 2
Mr Newton's Crawn 8st.....Najeed 3

ALSO RAN:—Mohmodiz (8st 6lbs); Reaper (8st 6lbs); Shimir (8st 6lbs); Kanoon (8st 3lbs); Jumhad (8st 3lbs); Malarlouz (7st 12lbs); Zarood (8st 7lbs); Aurum (7st 8lbs).

STARTING PRICES:—Reaper, Revolver and Crowns 4 to 1; Karrar 20 to 1; rest 15 and more.

THE RACE.—Won by 1 3-4 lengths; head between 2nd and 3rd. Time.—1 min 10 secs.

The totalizator's dividend for the winner was Rs. 666 and for places Rs. 105, 15-8 and 16 respectively.

A LITTLE NURSERY PLATE (divided).

Mr Newton's Nasibdar 8st 10lbs.....Majeed 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Regiment 8st.....Southall 2
Mr A B Dakhiel's Siberia 7st 8lbs.....Yusuf 3

ALSO RAN:—Migwell (8st 6lbs); Towfeek (7st 12lbs); Occident (7st 13lbs); Raynb (8st); William Tell (8st); Young Thara (7st 8lbs); Dreadnaughs (7st 8lbs); and Dwah (6st 7lbs).

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 2 on Nassibdar, 2 to 1 against William Tell, 4 and 6 against the rest.

THE RACE:—Won by 2 lengths; 1-2 length dividing 2nd and 3rd. Time.—1 min 2 4-5 secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 32 to the winner and dividends of 12-8, 13-8 and 35 for the places.

THE CHURCHGATE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. For Arabs 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 900 or over since 31st March 1907. 14 hands to carry 9st 2lbs W I penalties. Winners since 31st March 1907, race value Rs. 300 or over; once 4lbs, twice 7 lbs, oftener 14lbs allowance; Maidens 10lbs.

Mr Haji Ali Sabakh's Shanwar 9st.....Brown 1
Mr D Runchordas' Ashroff 9st 2lbs.....Hoyt 2
Mr Newton's Cauchan 9st.....Majeed 3

ALSO RAN:—Murjan 9st 6lbs; Sun Sun 9st 5lbs; Fairfield 8st 10lbs; M V O 8st 9lbs, Minerva 8st 7lbs; Little Gafil 7st 13lbs; Hishan 7st 12lbs; Hammond 7st 9lbs; Hudaib 7st 10lbs and Waterloo 7st 4lbs.

STARTING PRICES:—3 to 2 on Ashroff; 4 to 1 against Shanwar tens and 15s against the rest.

THE RACE:—Won by head; 1-2 length between second and third. Time—1 min 38 1-5 secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 49 for the winner and dividends of Rs. 14-8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 27 respectively were paid for the places.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 9 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 150. A handicap for horses which have not won flat races value Rs. 1,100 or over since 31st March 1907.

Mr Dawsen's Rosewater 7st.....Brown 1
Capt. O Winter's Confederation 9st 12lbs...Butler 2
Mr G. K.'s Oldham 8st 13lbs.....Evans 3

ALSO RAN:—T. M. S. (8st 6lbs).

BY THE WAY.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

The Duke of Norfolk, who has just entered on his sixty-third year, has been sometimes described as the "lay Pope of England." He is the acknowledged head and spokesman of the English Catholic laity, and he possesses considerable influence at the Vatican. He has for many years, according to report, contributed £1,000 annually to the Papal Treasury. At a cost of £108,000 he has built a stately Catholic Church under the shadow of Arundel Castle. The Duke was educated at the Oratory School, Edgbaston, Birmingham, while Cardinal Newman was the head.

SOME CHRISTMAS READING.

"Light reading" would hardly be the term to apply to a large proportion of the books borrowed on Christmas Eve from a public library in one of the poorest districts of South London. Of 500 volumes issued, 170 were not fiction, and included Farrar's "Life of Christ," Stead's "Real Ghost Stories," Macleod's "Elements of Economics," "How to Identify the Stars," "Donaldson's "Growth of the Brain," five volumes of Carlyle's works, three volumes of poetry—including Scott and Shakespeare—and thirty volumes of biography and history. Of the novels issued five were by Dickens two by Thackeray, and one by George Eliot.

A SCOTIS JUDGE'S STORIES.

Sheriff Guy, a well-known Scots legal luminary, has just been telling some stories of lawyers and the Courts. Mentioning the maxim, "Ignorance of the law is no excuse," the sheriff said a pompous Edinburgh Bailie, when sitting as magistrate at the police-court, had a man brought before him charged with committing some police offence. The accused when asked to plead, admitted that he committed the offence, but added that he did not know he was doing any wrong. "Ignorance of the law excuses no one," pompously asserted the magistrate, "Then why did they make you a Bailie?" was the reply.

PROTECTION IN THE OLD DAYS.

In giving many interesting specimens of old Scottish statutes, the lecturer said he wondered, if Home Rule were granted for Scotland, whether the Scottish Parliament would return to Protection. The old Scottish statute-book was full of protective Acts. One statute enacted that no corpse in Scotland was to be wrapped in linen except what was grown and made in Scotland. The law, remarked the Sheriff, was like a country dance—you were led up and down till you were tired. Law was like a new fashion—people were bewitched to get into it. Law was like bad weather—people were glad to get out of it.

SOME LEGAL PUNS.

Several of Sheriff Guy's anecdotes are, of course, well known. For instance, a great wit of the Scottish Bar was the Hon. Harry Erskine, who was Lord-Advocate. Though punning is not, as a rule, a high form of wit, with Erskine it became a fine art. On one occasion he undertook to pun on the subject of his friend's first sentence. His friend began: "The King—" Harry intervened. "The King," he said is no subject. Again, a Mr. Dunlop challenged him to pun on that name. Nothing easier, said Erskine; lop off the last syllable and it's done.

LED BY THE NOSE.

An analytical chemist was always retained as a skilled witness some years ago, where there were questions of analytical chemistry. There was one case where a farmer had bought some artificial manure, and he was being sued for the price of it. He resisted payment on the ground that the material had none of the qualities of manure at all. The expert chemist was one of the witnesses, and had stated that although the substance had the smell it had none of the chemical qualities of manure. Under cross-examination he was asked, if that was so, how did he account for hundreds of the best farmers having taken the manure for many years. "They must have been led by the nose," returned the witness.

THE LADY TEACHER'S REPLY.

The Sheriff's last story was one of his best. Not long ago a learned brother of his went to the Sheriff Court at Dunblane, and there it was part of his misfortune to have to cross-examine a very clear lady teacher, and he was making nothing whatever of his cross-examination. She was as smart as he could be. After a time the lawyer said: "Really. Miss So-and So, you are very clever." The teacher sweetly replied: "I am sorry I am on oath or I might return the compliment."

THE FIRST PANTOMIME.

As usual at this time of the year, the "Stage" supplies some interesting particulars concerning pantomimes. The first pantomime introduced to the English stage was "Favern Bilkers," and was by John Weaver. This was in the year 1702. It was produced at Drury Lane. The great institutor of pantomime in England was, however John Rich, who devised this form of entertainment in 1717. His first emphatic success was in 1724, when he produced "The Necromancer; or "History of Dr. Faustus." So successful was Rich with his pantomimes that Garrick, Quin, and others became exasperated. Rich lived to see pantomimes firmly established at Drury Lane and Convent Garden. He died in 1761.

THE FAVOURITE SUBJECTS.

Regarding the subjects of pantomimes, the most popular theme this year is, we are informed, "Cinderella," with "Babes in the Wood" second and "Dick Waittington" third. If the London and Suburban pantomimes are taken alone "Cinderella" will again be first while "Babes in the Wood" and "Aladin" tie for second place. In London and the provinces "Cinderella" has been chosen fourteen times, "Babes in the Wood" twelve times and "Dick Waittington" ten times. Looking back over the past eighteen years we find that the most popular subjects have been Cinderella, Alladin Dick Waittington, Robinson Crusoe, and Babes in the Wood, in the order given."

FROM RHINE TO YANG-TSE-KIANG.

There is something very interesting about Mr. Tuchmann's revelation in the "Nineteenth Century' of Germany's ambitions, but in indiscretion he rivals the Kaiser himself. It is interesting, because it dovetails in with what we knew already of the tendency of German politics. It has long been known that the Rhinelanders looked forward to leasing the Caroline Islands from Spain and buying Java from the Dutch. According to Mr. Tuchmann they also covet Sumatra. It cannot be denied that under their new potential masters those magnificent islands would be far more highly developed would be made of far more use to the rest of the world than they are at present. German ambitions in Asia Minor and Palestine have also been apparent ever since the inception of the Bagdad Railway and the visit paid by the Kaiser to Jerusalem.

THE FOUNDER OF THE "BADDELEY CAKE."

Robert Baddeley, who endowed the "Twelfth Night" cake for his fellow-actors at Drury Lane, was husband of the notorious Sophia, and originally took to the "infidel" comedian Foote, whom Dr. Johnson detested, though "the dog" compelled him to laugh. From Foote he possibly acquired some training for the stage, on which he became a good actor of "Jews and Frenchmen." He was the original Moses of the "School for Scandal," and was seized with fatal illness while dressing for this character in 1794. Baddeley is buried in St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden. In addition to founding the "Baddeley cake," he bequeathed his property at Molesey to provide pensions for "decayed actors."

SIR J. E. THRIFT.

Sir J. E. Thrift, who is announced to be on the point of retiring, bears a delightfully appropriate patronymic for the Chief Surveyor of Inland Revenue. He has risen to his present position by mere merit, and was knighted, for special services in connection with the Finance Act of 1907. To Sir John Thrift his retirement under the age limit will probably seem "felix opportunitate," because, whichever party returns to power, the revenue officials must inevitably be involved in the worry of a new and complicated system of taxation.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DOLL LAMPSHADES.

The walk into a French drawing-room nowadays is to imagine that the small Marthe or Jeannette of the house is holding a doll levee. The large standard lamp of copper has disappeared behind a quartette of hooped and farthingaled ladies, whose wide skirts are spread out like the panniers of the princess' ladies in the fairy tale. Instead of concealing the meeting of the swineherd and the princess however, from the eyes of prying parents, the four panniered dames entirely hide the electric lamp behind during the daytime, while at night the bright light filters through their rose-coloured skirts. Each small table and etagere has its doll occupant with full bouuant skirt, the prettily moulded corsage, and lace-ruffled sleeves of some old court beauty a hundred and fifty years ago. Each doll in the room—and there are many—is, in fact, nothing more than a dainty shade. These hide the lamps and candles, the electric bulbs, and reading lights so effectually in the daytime, that there seems no other reason to excuse their presence in the salon than a charming idea to people the room with daintily dressed poupees, whose dress, coiffure, and expression suggest the fashions of the most picturesque of all epochs of dress. The tiny Mme. de Sevignes and Princesses de Lamballes, the little Mme. du Barrys, are a little more ethereal and filmy in the substance of their hooped skirts than the stiff brocades of the day would allow. Poetic licence, however, permits the skirts to be made of gauze and ninon or gathered printed chiffon and the effect when the strong electric lights are switched on behind is quite novel and very soft and delicate. Little wall-light shades represent a charming idea, which consists of fairy dolls, poised in mid-air, with bugle-spangled wings and dew-drop or silver frocks over a lining of rose-pink or pale cerise chiffon, the exact tone depending upon the colouring of the room. Little Columbines, are suited to the writing table. Their white gauze skirts provide just sufficient shade for the eyes when writing a note at the small Louis XV. or XVI secretairet which is to be found in every French salon. Instead of removing the shades in the morning, which a Parisian maid is so loth to do, the dolls make their own pageant during the daylight hours, and every Parisienne vies with her friends in producing a show of the most characteristic poupees. Another phase of the craze for dolls is shown in the charming little doll-cosies which appear when the tea-tray is brought in a l'Anglaise. These are, of course, far more solid than the lampshades. The hooped skirts are not only wide from side to side, but of enormous circumference. Heavy brocade is used as the outer jupe, which is so rich that, apart from the thick padding of cotton wool inside, the doll would stand alone. Artists are very clever in the fabrication of heads to suit these dolls, and the fichu-swathed bodices of the Marie Antoinette ladies, the little Arcadian shepherdesses with ribbon-tied crooks, the literary ladies of the eighteenth century, who astonished the world of letters alike by the brilliance of their salons and the fluency of their pens, are reproduced in china.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 24.

The weather continues dry over the whole of India except south Tenasserim where there has been light rain but light to moderate cloud has spread over a large part of the country.

Forecast.—Dry weather generally is likely.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 24TH JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Rabi crop prospects gederally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Outsanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Amraoti.—Dawfall insufficient. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—All crops doing well.

Broach.—Somewhat cloudy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop making good progress and accounts satisfactory. Cotton ready for picking in some places, picking of first sowing partially begun and arriving in small quantities.

Viramgam.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop prospects twenty per cent. less on account of frost.

Wadhwan.—Unusually cool. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants ready for picking and picking partially begun. Cotton crop excellent, prospects improving and arrivals expected early.

Bhavnagar.—Arrivals coming freely (?).

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 24th January, 1910, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The moisture in the air is approximately equal to the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in slight defect except in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen and is now in slight defect, particularly at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect in east Rajputana; night temperature is lower than usual in the northern half of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear on the Kathiawar Coast and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal in Gujarat and on the Kathiawar Coast and in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in slight defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air has increased slightly and is now either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared over the whole reporting area with the exception of the Punjab and Sind. This however does not appear to be due to any specially unsettled conditions. Weather has been dry and is likely to remain so.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE TWO SERVICES.

AMID the "confusion of tongues," concerning the relative position of Great Britain and Germany in ships built, building, and ordered, it is possible to place on record some facts which challenge contradiction. Last year the additions made to the effective armourod strength of the two Navies were as follows:—

GREAT BRITAIN.	Tons.	GERMANY.	Tons.
"Lord Nelson"	... 16,500	"Nassau"	... 18,500
"Bellerophon"	... 18,600	"Westfalen"	... 18,503
"Temeraire"	... 18,600	"Bleucher"	... 13,500
"Superb"	... 18,600		
"Invincible"	... 17,250		

There was practically no difference between the respective periods of construction in the case of the 18,000-ton ships, the duration being 28 months in each case. In armoured ships launched during 1909 the comparison is:—

GREAT BRITAIN.	Tons.	GERMANY.	Tons.
"Vanguard"	... 19,250	"Von der Tann"	... 18,700
"Neptune"	... 20,250	"Thuringer"	... 19,000
"Indefatigable"	... 19,000	"Ostfriesland"	... 19,000
		"Helgoland"	... 19,000

In regard to ships laid down but not launched last year the details are:

GREAT BRITAIN.	GERMANY.
"Colossus"	"Frithzof"
"Hercules"	"Heindell"
"Orion"	"Hildebrand"
"Lion"	

The tonnage of these ships is the subject of so much speculation that it is omitted. It is safe to say, however, that the British ships have a greater displacement than those given in the first two tables while the German ships are believed to be similar to the "Thuringer" class. Both Great Britain and and Germany have also authorised the laying down of four armoured ships, those for our own Navy being the "contingent" vessels of the 1909-10 programme (for which, however, no provision whatever is made in the Estimates), while the four for Germany belong to the 1910 programme. The most mysterious part of the German shipbuilding programme is the state of advancement of the various units. The United States Navy publishes wishes from time to time the percentages of progress of new construction in Great Britain. There is little difficulty in ascertaining the extent to which vessels are advanced, but in Germany a veil of secrecy is drawn closely over the position of shipbuilding, just as it is with everything that relates to gun practice. Hence no one outside those immediately concerned can state to what extent preparations have been made for laying down the four ships of the 1910 programme or whether the contemporary units of the "Colossus" and "Hercules" were "anticipated."

NEW CAPTAINS AND COMMANDERS.

The half-yearly promotions are interesting from fact that the numbers are not as hitherto, based upon vacancies, but come within the scope of the new regulations, by which 24 captains and 45 commanders are to be promoted annually for three years regardless of whatever other vacancies occur. Of the eleven new captains five are taken from the gunnery branch, three are ex-torpede officers, two have qualified as navigators and the other is a non-specialist. Commander Lowther Crofton, the senior of those promoted stood 33rd in the list, with seniority of June 1902 and Commander Hugh Sinclair the junior of this rank to be advanced, passes over the heads of 78 commanders and gets his step with six years' seniority. The youngest of the new captains is Captain Duff in his 35th year, and the oldest is Captain Skipwith, who is close on 42. In the list of lieutenants promoted the gunnery branch again claims the majority of the specialists selected for the rank of commander. The senior lieutenant (V. L. Bowring) stood 63rd on the list, with seniority of December, 1896 and the junior (C. A. Fountaine) occupied 203rd position with seniority of July, 1899. The oldest of the new commanders is Commander Parker (35), and the youngest is Commander Fountaine (31), whose promotion may be accepted as a reward for the excellent shooting of the cruiser "Indomitable" in 1908, when he was the gunnery lieutenant of that ship.

RAPIDITY OF GUN-FIRE.

The personnel of the Navy are now awaiting the publication of the results of last year's gunlayers tests and battle practice, with considerable interest. As some of the competitions were not carried out until late in the old year, there may be a little delay in publishing the return, otherwise if precedent be followed the results should be made public any day now. It is confidently expected that the same sign of steady progress will be visible from the scores made by the ships and fleets respectively. One interesting point which will be keenly watched by experts is that of rapidity of fire with the larger guns. Especially will this be the case so far as the 12in. guns mounted on board the latest ships of the "Dreadnought" type are concerned. There has been considerable improvement in the hydraulic and electrial arrangements for working the heavy turret guns, since the name ship of this type was completed, and the present apparatus is well calculated to increase the rapidity of fire as well as its accuracy. The turret crews have become sufficiently experienced in working the new apparatus to obtain the best results from the modifications introduced, and the rapidity of fire should show what advantage, these modifications have given to the ship whose turret contain them. As rapidity, if accompanied by acuracy, improves the fighting pover of a ship propertionately to the time saved in firing each round, it is obvious that it is a desideratum to be zealously sought after.

REARMAMENT IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The troubles of States that cannot be classed as Great Powers in their efforts to rearm are at times pathetic. Recently the Argentine Government appointed a committee to carry out trials with a view of finding a suitable field gun. After exhaustive experiments the Schneider 13·2pr. q.f. was selected, but immediately the German Government applied strong diplomatic pressure in support of their own manufacturers, and it was deemed more prudent to adopt the Krupp gun. Now, however, comes a difficulty in finding the money for the latter, as the French Government have raised objections to the floating of the Argentine loan in Paris, on the ground that the seven and a half millions set aside for rearmament will no longer be spent in France. In Uruguay a similar competition is proceeding between Schneider and Krupp for the supply of field and mountain guns, but the Chilians have taken warning by the trouble which has befallen their neighbours, and have abandoned their projected competitive trials and having decided to purchase an equipment from Krupp, have despatched a German officer in their service to Essen for the purpose. In all this earmament it is unfortunate that English firms have not been successful in getting some of the contracts. The reason is stated to be that they have failed to realise that the local conditions are different from those that prevail in Europe. The horses are small and the roads bad, with the result that heavy English types of guns have no chance of being accepted.

GERMAN CAVALRY EQUIPMENT.

The Germans have finally decided upon a bayonet for their cavalry, though, in addition, a sword is still to form part of the equipment of this arm. Their latest pattern carbine is carried in a leather bucket on the men's backs, and in place of the bandolier the ammunition is placed packed in pouches. The bayonet is somewhat shorter than that issued to the infantry, and is contained in a steel scabbard hung by a short strap from the waist-belt. These changes are of considerable interest, not only on account of the different conclusion to which the Germans have come as to the best method of carrying the firearm, but also because the adoption of a bayonet would appear to indicate a degree of development of dismounted work in the future for which we were hardly prepared. As previously foreshadowed in these columns, the new field uniform will be grey, while a covering for the ordinary head-dress will be provided. The object of retaining the latter instead of providing a service cap is in order that regiments may easily recognise their comrades when rallying after a charge. but, as in the majority of cases they are extremely conspicuous, this defect has been mitigated by the provision of a cower which, however, still permits the shape to be distinguished.

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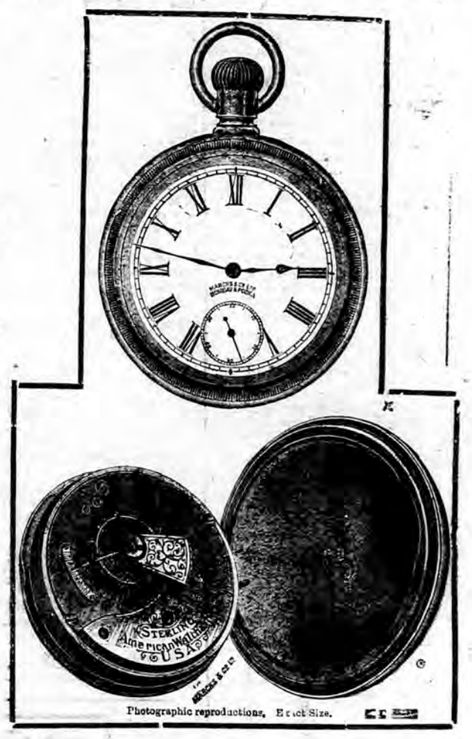

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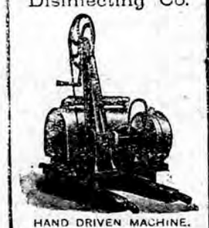

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